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HISTORY

OF

WISKONSAN,

FROM ITS FIRST DISCOVERY

TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

INCLUDING A GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY WITH A CORRECT CATALOGUE OF ALL ITS PLANTS.

BY DONALD McLEOD,

BUFFALO.
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PREFACE.

The Author, having heard much of the beautiful prairies, luxuriant soil, and delightful climate, of Wiskonsan, determined to examine the territory for himself, with the intention of moving his family thither, if he found it satisfactory. On arriving in the territory, the low, marshy ground, in the vicinity of some of the towns on lake Michigan, gave him an unfavorable impression of the country, but on going into the interior, he was so delighted with the charming and varied scenery of the prairies, oak openings, wood lands, beautiful lakes, abounding springs, and clear, swift-running streams, as well as with the surpassing richness of the soil, and the evident prosperity and contentment of its increasing and industrious population, that he resolved to visit the several counties, and obtain all the information in his power, as to the natural resources of the territory. That resolution he carried into effect, and he now publishes his observations and reflections, for the information of emigrants and others wishing to settle in that delightful and interesting portion of the "Great West." This book is not intended for critics, is written in a plain, unpretending manner, embodies a great deal of information, and is designed solely to give useful instruction, as to the natural advantages, present condition, and future prospects of Wiskonsan.

To Ex Governor Doty, Mr. Juneau, late Postmaster of Milwaukie, Mr. Noonan, late editor of the Milwaukie Courier, and Mr. Kilborne, United States Surveyor, the Author is greatly indebted for much of the information contained in this volume.

Emigration to Wiskonsan began in 1836, and has continued, without abatement, and in vastly augmented numbers, both from Europe and the Eastern States, to the present time. The settlement of the territory, has increased, in part, in a manner unexampled in the history of the West.

The products of agriculture in the territory are exceedingly large, while the facilities for raising cattle and sheep are not exceeded in any country in America. It is intersected, in all directions, with numerous streams, presenting vast facilities for the erection of mills, factories, &c.

The sub-soil has very generally a large mixture of Lime, Silex and Clay. The upper stratum, throughout the territory, is composed of vegetable decomposition, several inches deep, which is more or less mixed with the sub-soil. Of course, it must, of necessity, be extremely productive.

The trade of the territory may be divided into six branches. Copper, lead, agricultural products, lumber, fish, and peltries. The furs produced here have heretofore been of great value; but that business has been carried to its utmost limit. It may for the present be kept up to its usual productiveness, particularly towards lake Superior, but must gradually descend and eventually be annihilated, as emigration flows in. The copper and lead trades are yet in their infancy. To these and agriculture, the country must look for its future, permanent wealth. The lumber and fishing business may also be considered as among the valuable resources of the territory.

The inhabitants, although composed of emigrants from almost every country in Christendom, are already distinguished for their moral, industrious and temperate habits.

Milwaukie, Southport, Racine, and Green Bay, are increasing in population, wealth, and business importance, in a surprising manner. Emigrants arrive at these places, during the season of navigation, by hundreds and thousands, daily.

Now is the time for those desirous of emigrating to this land of promise, to possess themselves of prairie and oak opening farms. In less than two years there will not be an acre of unoccupied land, south of Wiskonsan river. These lands require no other trouble in clearing than to burn the grass in the spring or fall. They are then fit for the plough.

It may be well for the Author here to state, that the work has been printed without his supervision, (his engagements being such that he could not attend to it,) and may contain some unimportant typographical and other errors.

THE AUTHOR.

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HISTORY OF WISKONSAN.

CHAPTER I.

Boundaries and extent.—The boundaries of the territory of Wiskonsan, as at present defined by the laws of Congress, are as follows: commencing in the middle of Lake Michigan, in north latitude forty two degrees and thirty minutes; thence north, along the middle of the lake, to a point opposite the main channel or entrance of Green Bay; thence through said channel and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head nearest the lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the middle of said lake; thence down the centre of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States enters Pigeon river; thence along said territorial line to a point due north of the head waters or sources of the Mississippi, ninety six degrees and two minutes west from Greenwich; thence due south to the head waters of said river; thence along the middle or centre of the main channel of the Mississippi to latitude forty two degrees and thirty

minutes north; thence due east to the place of beginning. It therefore embraces all that portion of the United States, lying between the state of Michigan on the east and the great waters of the Mississippi on the west, which separates it from the territory of Iowa, and between the state of Illinois on the south and the British possessions on the north; extending from from forty two degrees thirty minutes, to the forty ninth degree of north latitude; and from the eighty sixth degree to the ninety sixth degree of west longitude. Taking the length of a degree of longitude and latitude, in this part of the world, Wiskonsan measures five hundred and fifteen miles from east to west, and four hundred and forty nine miles, from north to south; measuring the extreme points. But the average extent of the territory in longitude, is only about five degrees, or two hundred and forty miles, embracing an area of an hundred and seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty square miles or sections which is, nearly equal to three thousand townships, each six miles square. Wiskonsan is therefore more than one half larger than Virginia; the largest state in the Union, and more than twice as large as the state of New York.

In general Wiskonsan may be considered as nearly level, lying at an elevation from six hundred to one thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. There are no elevations that can be regarded as mountains. The highest land is that lying west of Lake Superior forming the dividing ridge between the waters that run south and east into the lake, and those running west. These are esteemed, to be a thousand

feet above the level of the lake, or sixteen hundred feet above the Ocean. The Wiskonsan hills and some of the bluffs along the Mississippi, attain a height from two, to three hundred feet, with these exceptions the surface of the country, generally is of a fertile rolling nature.

On the northern border is Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, and on the east Lake Michigan, second in magnitude only to Superior. Besides these great bodies of water which form but part of the great inland seas, there are innumerable smaller lakes, measuring from one to twenty miles in length, scattered over the territory. The largest of these is Lake Winnebago, which forms part of the Neena river, and is twenty seven miles long and ten broad, many of them are deep; their waters pure and clear, frequently surrounded with scenery the most beautiful and romantic; abounding with the finest flavored fish. Among the pebbles of their shores are frequently found excellent specimens of the agate, cornelian, and a variety of other precious stones. In the bays and inlets, where the waters is shallow, and, but little affected by the winds, the wild rice, produces luxuriantly, affording food to the Indian, and the innumerable water fowl which annually visit them.

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Rock, Wiskonsan, Cheppiwa, St. Croix, Rum and Leaf rivers, which contribute their waters to the Mississippi. The Milwaukie, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, discharge into Lake Michigan. The Neena and Menomonie, both large rivers empty into Green Bay. St. Louis, Bois Brule, Mauvaise and Montreal rivers run into Lake

Superior. These streams have generally large tributaries, and navigable for canoes. These waters, invariably originate in pure cold springs and lakes; the most of them have their waters broken by rocky ledges forming beautiful cascades, affording valuable sites for mills and manufactories of all kinds. The Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, on account of the beauty and sublimity of the scenery around them, have of late, particularly during the summer season, become a place of much fashionable resort. In magnificence and grandeur of appearance they are only surpassed by those of the mighty Niagara. Many of the rivers emptying into the Mississippi, have their sources near others that discharge into Lakes Superior and Michigan; thus forming easy communications from the great chain of lakes, to one of the largest rivers in the world.

Lake Superior Copper Mines.—These are now attracting a very earnest attention, as they are developing riches calculated to create great national as well as private wealth. Within the last season a number of explorations have been made, with discoveries of copper veins of greater richness and magnitude than any hitherto known in the world.

The most extensive bodies of this mineral have been found in the neighborhood of Copper Harbor, which lies on the southern shore of Lake Superior, about 180 miles from the Saulte Ste. Marie. The Harbor is formed by a projecting point in the form of a peninsula, not unlike that at Erie, Pa.

A company of gentlemen, made three locations as they are termed, in this region in 1843. One at

Copper Harbor, and another, about 20 miles further west, at Eagle river. Both of these locations promise most profitable results. Various formations of copper ore present themselves in different parts of the region around here, and some of the veins are largely impregnated with silver, the proportions of the latter, according to the laws of geology, increasing as you descend. Besides the ores, are found large masses of metallic copper, but this is deemed less valuable than most of the ores, from the great difficulty of mining. On the location of the Pittsburgh Company at Eagle river has been discovered a lode or vein of Copper, nearly metallic, on a high bluff about 300 feet above the Lake, and as these bodies increase in size as they descend, this, commencing at so great a height above the Lake and above other lodes discovered, is justly estimated as of great value.

But the most important body has been discovered at Copper Harbor, near the point of the Peninsula above mentioned. It is a vein or lode of Black Oxyd of Copper, and, from a sample of it, which was forwarded to the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia and there analyzed, the richest in Copper of any known to Geologists or chemist. J. R. McClintock, Esq., of that institution, states as follows: "That by an analysis of the piece of Black Oxyd of Copper forwarded to the mint, the proportions of 100 parts are as follows.

Of Silex, - - - - - -	07,00
Metallic, (or pure Copper,) - -	70,00
Oxygen, - - - - -	17,50
Carbonic Acid, - - - -	3,81
Water, - - - - -	1,69

He further adds, "that the absence of Iron, Sulphur, &c., (common to these ores,) adds greatly to the value of this, as rendering the smelting much easier, and insuring a better article when smelted." The best copper ores in England, so far as we can learn, do not yield more than 10 per cent of metallic copper and which are now worked at 2500 feet below the surface.

This vein first makes its appearance on the shore of the lake, as green carbonate, in conglomerated rock, near the extremity of the Peninsula, and passing through this peninsula, about one fourth of a mile, when it enters on the main land. Here the rock changes and the vein is found embedded in Trappe, and continues for 1000 feet to a small lake, passing under which, through the same kind of rock for 2½ miles more, it enters what is termed the Green Stone, where upon all principles of geology the vien diminishes or entirely disappears. Copper veins have no resemblance to those of iron, as the latter are generally exhibited to us, but appear in the form of a wedge, or more properly, a frow, with the edge towards the surface and spread in thickness as they descend, their appearance on the surface being the result of great volcanic eruptions, by which the ores have been forced through the rocks, in the fissuras of which they are alone to be found, except such portions as may have been forced above the shell of the earth. The vien in question when first discovered presented a thickness of four inches. At the distance of three feet, as far as yet excavated, its breath is 20 inches. These viens extend to the centre of the earth, according to

the theory of geologists, and none that have been discovered have been known to exhaust, but to continue more or less in their wedge form. A boulder of this Black Oxyd was discovered, weighing 350 pounds, the largest detached mass of this species of mineral supposed to be in the world. It was found lying above, but completely detached from the vien.

The company have men employed in mining at this vien, the average product of whose labor is 2½ tons per day to each division of four men. The ore at the mine is estimated from its product of copper, and the present value of this in Market, at $200 per ton. Preparations are now making by the Company to erect smelting furnaces, and to prosecute the mining with the greatest vigor the ensuing summer.

This vien of Black Oxyd, believed from the analysis to be the richest known in the world, extends a distance of about 3 miles. Taking the 1000 feet from the main shore to the small lake, through the trappe rock, and estimating its average thickness in that space at 14 inches for the depth of but 100 feet, the product of the mine at $200 per ton would be $4,000,000.

So far as examined this vein presents no gold or silver, but several others in the same region exhibit a large proportion of the former. From an analysis of a sample of one of these the proportion of silver was found to be at the rate of 300 ounces to the ton.

We shall not speculate upon the wealth these mines are destined to open to the country, as their riches will be yearly developing and pouring upon it. It is risking little to say that a very few years will find the world supplied with copper from these vast mines,

now that the energy and enterprise of our people have been awakened to their importance.

The country in the neighborhood of the mines is rough and hilly but abundantly supplied with timber—the pines, including spruce and the beautiful fir or balsam tree and tamarack, and cedar prevailing, with an under growth of juniper. Back from the lake at a distance of 1½ to 3 miles, the timber changes to Sugar Maple, Beech, Birch, &c. And the lake abounds with the finest of fish.

A new and valuable discovery of copper ore has been made in the Kickapoo county, Wiskonsan, about twelve miles above Prairie du Chien, and six miles from the Mississippi river. About 2,000 pounds of the ore is raised daily, and the *lode* is proved for some distance ahead, and the mineral increases in quantity the farther they go.

When, as long ago as the 16th century, the principal monarchs Europe turned their attention to the new found world in the west, the precious metals, which were supposed to abound in the northern parts of this continent, as well as in Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, were the objects which first stimulated their enterprise. When, however neither gold, nor silver, nor gems were discovered, in the soil, the dominion of the country became an aim of national ambition, and adventurers of great perseverence and hardihood were found willing to prosecute their schemes for that end. Ever since its discovery, this particular region of the country has been the theatre of striking vicissitudes, which have been set forth in a prominent light, in the works of Hakluyt, Hennepin, La Hantan, Charlevoix and

succeediug writers, who penetrated into the north-western wilderness, for their own purposes or those of their King.

Our first account of this northern region, dates from the second voyage of Jacques Cartier, eighty five years before the pilgrims of New England landed on Plymouth rock. At the solicitation of Chabot who was then Admiral of France, Cartier, then a master mariner of the St. Malo, received a commission of discovery from Francis the 1st, the French King, for the purpose of establishing a colony in North America. In April, 1534, he set sail from St. Malo for that object, with only two vessels of small tonnage. Having reached Newfoundland, and explored the gulf, of St. Lawrence, he was obliged from unforseen circumstances to return. In 1540 Francis De La Rogue, Seigneur De Roberval, received a charter from Francis the 1st, which covered the whole of this region, and invested him with all the power claimed by the King within its bounds. During the summer of that year, Roberval sailed for America with a squadron of fine vessels, under the command of Cartier. This voyage was made without accident, and a fort was erected on some part of the coast, now unknown. No authentic accounts, bearing directly on the exploration of Canada, for the space of sixty years from that time have come down to us, excepting the disastrous expedition of the Marquis De La Roche, and the M. De Chauvin to Todousac, about the year 1600. At length a company of Merchants at Rouen was formed by the agency of M. Pontgrave, an intelligent partner in a house at St. Malo, and Mr. Chatte, the

Governor of Dieppe. This company was invested with the same privileges which had, before been granted to La Roche for the purpose of exploring the country and establishing colonies along the St. Lawrence. Samuel Champlain, one of the associates led the expedition in 1603; and in 1608, he laid the foundation of the city of Quebec. Its design was to reap the profits of the fur trade. Champlain having selected the spot for his colonial establishment; left there a few settlers, and proceeded on a tour of discovery, up the St. Lawrence. The Huron and Algonquin Indians, were then in league against the Iroquois, Champlain with great address, united those tribes against the latter nation. Having explored the country he soon returned home. In 1612 he sailed again for Canada, bringing with him four recollects for the conversion of the savages. In 1620 he was appointed Lieutenant, under Marschal De Montmorency who had succeeded the prince of Conde, in the viceroyalty. During that year he introduced his family into Canada, and exerted his energies in building up the French power, and in repelling the attacks of the Iroquois; Soon afterwards he was appointed Governor.

For the first few years however, from various causes, surrounded by hostile savages and remote from the parent government, in a trackless wilderness the colony was on the eve of breaking down; ships had been sent out with supplies, but these were captured by an English squadron under David Keith. The depredations of the Iroquois also tended to cripple the energies of the colonists until the year 1629, when they had reached the extreme point of distress. At this juncture Keith's force appeared be-

fore Quebec, and compelled Champlain to surrender that fortress, and all Canada to the English Crown. The generous terms of Keiths capitulation induced most of the French emigrants to remain; and, in 1632 the country was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain.

Immediately after this event, Champlain, who had been re-appointed Governor, sailed with a squadron provided with the necessary supplies and armaments, and arrived in Canada, where he found many of the former Colonists. In 1635, after witnessing a college of the order of Jesuits founded at Quebec, under the direction of the Marquis de Gamache, for the spiritual improvement of the people; the colony suffered a great misfortune in his death. He was a man of energetic character, and clear judgment. He had embarked in the enterprise of exploration and colonization with a resolute heart and ardent zeal. A brave officer and scientific seaman, his keen foresight discerned, in the magnificent resources of the Northwest, the elements of a mighty empire, of which he thought to be the founder. By his discoveries in the interior, he had contributed valuable knowledge of its resources, and had not only encountered the savages with signal success, but caused the country to be explored as far as Green Bay on the one hand, and Lake Superior on the other. During his administration, it was, that a few enterprising French Gentlemen, prompted by the love of adventure, undertook an exploring voyage up the course of the St. Lawrence, who, after encountering many hardships, and surmounting all the difficulties, which such hazardous undertakings, through savage

countries generally present, finally penetrated to Green Bay, at the head of which they erected a trading post, and returned the next spring, with rich cargoes of furs and peltry. In 1658, the Iroquois who had waged a destructive war upon the Hurons and Algonquins, seemed now determined to crush the power of their allies the French. Hostile bands continually harrassed the settlements. They had massacred a number of settlers on the island of Montreal, and kept Quebec in a continual state of alarm. While in this condition, Baron d'Avangour, was appointed Governor in 1661, a man of the most inflexible energy of character, he represented to the French King such favorable views of the country, as to induce him to order into the colony four hundred troops with the necessary supplies. It was this reinforcement which saved them from entire destruction. They were now placed in a condition to practice agriculture, and extend their trading posts along the lakes.

The establishment of the "society of Jesus," by Ignatius Loyola had been cotemporary with the reformation, of which it was designed to arrest the progress; and its complete organization belongs to the period when the first full edition of Calvin's institutes saw the light. Its members were, by its rules, never to become prelates, and could gain power and distinction only by influence over mind. Their vows were, poverty, chastity, absolute obedience, and a constant readiness to go on missions against heresy or heathenism. The order of the Jesuits held, as its ruling maxims, the widest diffusion of its influence, and the closest internal unity. Immediately on its institution, their missiona-

ries, kindling with a heroism that defied every danger and endured every toil, made their way to the ends of the earth; they raised the emblems of mans' salvation on the Moluccas, in India, in Thibet, in Cochin, and in China: they planted missions among the Caffres, in California, on the banks of the Maranhon, in the plains of Paraguay, they invited the wildest of barbarians to the civilization of Christianity. Their religious enthusiasm founded Quebec and Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness on the upper lakes. and explored the Mississippi. Puritanism gave New England its worship, and its schools; the Roman church gave Canada its Jesuits, erected its altars, its hospitals, and its seminaries. The influence of Calvin can be traced to every New England village, in Canada the monuments of feudalism and the Catholic church, stand side by side; and the names of Montmorenci and Bourbon of Levi, and Conde, of Allowez, Marquette and Hennepin, are mingled with the memorials of St. Athanasius and Augustine of St. Francis of Assisi, and Ingatius Loyola.

The meek and pious hearted Pere Allowez, filled with true christian benevolence, and an ardent and holy zeal for the salvation of the untutored savages of the forest, bid farewell to the comforts of civilized life, and the company of a beloved fraternity, to whom he was endeared by the amiableness of his deportment and evangelical life, to undertake, like St. Paul, a perilous voyage to the far, far west, to convert, at the risk of his life, the wild men of the wilderness to the true faith. In the spring of 1668, this amiable and unpretending missionary bid adieu to the college of

Jesuits, founded at Quebec by the Marquis de Gamache, and after a long and fatiguing voyage, arrived at the settlement of Green Bay, where he unfurled the banner of the Cross, and immediately undertook his godlike avocation. By his holy demeanor, innocent and conciliating deportment, he imperceptibly won the affections of the uncouth men of the woods, and reduced the ferocity of the wolf to the playful innocence of the lamb. The conciliating effort of Allowez, and succeeding Jesuits, enabled the Fur Traders to accumulate princely fortunes, for small and trifling exchanges with these untutored sons of nature. And while Canada remained subject to the French, the settlements of La Baye continued to prosper.

When the beautiful prairies of Wiskonsan were first observed by the French, one of them remarked to another who was his cousin, "*ette en bon page*," this is a fine country, *aui cousin*, replied the other, which in the French language, means, Yes Cousin: this circumstance, it is said, gave the name of Ouiskonsan to the Territory. In the rapture of their surprise and admiration, they wrote to their friends in Canada, describing the country as the most fertile, beautiful and delightful in the world, and prepared by the hands of nature for the immediate use of the plough and drag. In consequence of these representations, a few hardy emigrants arrived, the next year, at *La Baye*, and settled in the vicinity of the trading posts: but on a second reflection, the company foresaw, that by encouraging emigration, and the settlement of the country, their commerce with the Indians would be ruined, they consequently represented the prairies, ever afterwards, to their coun-

trymen in Canada, as mere bogs, and incapable of cultivation. This delusion was held up as long as the French held possession of the country, and was substantially imitated by the British, until the surrender of the western posts, to the American government in 1796.

Previous to the year 1672, the Count de Frontenac, a nobleman of distinguished family, and of the most arbitrary but vigorous character, was invested with the administration of Canada. He made extaordinary efforts to explore the resources of the country. At that time the territory along the lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior was explored; a portion of the Hurons was settled at Michilimackinac, by father Marquette; and a part of the Iroquois, who were converted to the catholic faith, were established near Montreal. A council of the principal chiefs was held at the falls of St. Mary, which resulted in a stipulation that the French should occupy that post. M. Fallon, a former intendant General, who had done important service to the French government. understood from reports of the Indians, that a great river, called by them *Mechi sepee* flowed in a southerly direction through the extreme western wilderness, To ascertain this fact, he employed father Marquette, who had travelled into the Indian country as a missionary, qualified to gain the confidence of the savages, and M. Joliet, a citizen of Quebec. They proceeded to Green Bay in 1673, and ascended the Neenah or Fox river, with four Frenchmen and two Algonquins as guides, to the portage that divides the Neenah from the Wiskonsan river, lifting their two canoes on their

shoulders and walking across to the Wiskonsan. "Here the guides retnrned," says the gentle Marquette, "leaving us alone, in this hitherto unknown land, in the hands of Providence."

Embarking on the broad Wiskonsan, solitary and alone, they descended the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forest: no sound broke the appalling silence, but the purling ripples of their canoe, and the occasional lowing of the Buffalo. In seven days, they hapily entered the great river, with a joy that could not be expressed, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, they floated gently down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, the resort of innumerable water-fowl,—gliding past islands that peered from the bosom of the stream, covered with verdant thickets, and between the wide plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded as they were, with majestic looming forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie.

"About sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wiskonsan, the western bank of the Mississippi bore on its sands the trail of men; a little foot path was discovered leading into a beautiful prairie: leaving the canoes, Marquette and Joliet resolved to brave a meeting with the savages. After walking six miles, they beheld a village on the banks of a river, and two others on a slope at a distance of a mile and a half from the first. The river was the Mou-en-gou-e-na, or Maingona, now the Desmoines. Marquette and Joliet were the first white men who trod the soil of Iowa. Advancing towards the town, four old men advanced slowly to

meet them, bearing the peace pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes; 'we are Illinois,' said they, that is when interpreted, we are men, and they presented the calumet. An aged chief brought them to his cabin, and with upraised hands exclaimed, "How beautiful is the sun, Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us! our whole village awaits thee, thou shalt enter in peace into all our dwellings. They were followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At the great council, Marquette published to them, the one true God, their creator. He questioned them respecting the Mississippi, and the tribes that possessed its banks. After six days delay, and invitations to new visits, the chieftain of the tribe, with hundreds of warriors, attended the strangers to their canoes, and selecting a peace pipe embellished with the head and neck of brilliant birds, and all feathered over with plumage of various hues, they hung round Marquette the mysterious arbiter of peace and war, the sacred calumet, a safe guard among the the warlike vatives.

The little group proceeded onwards; "I did not fear death," says Marquette, "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." They passed the perpendicular rocks which wore the appearance of monsters; they heard at a distance the noise of the waters of the Missouri, and when they came to the most beautiful confluence of waters in the world—where the swift Missouri rushes like a conquerer into the calmer Mississippi, dragging it as it were, hastily to the sea—the good Marquette resolved in his heart one day to ascend the mighty river to its source, and publish the Gospel to all the tribes of this new world.

In a little less than forty leagues, the canoes floated past the Ohio, which was then, and long afterwards, called the Wabash. Its banks were tenanted by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawnees, who quailed under the incursions of the Iroquois. The thick canes begin to appear so close and strong, that the Buffalo could not break through them; the insects became intolerable. The prairies vanish; thick forests of white wood, admirable for their vastness and height, covered even to the verge of the pebbly shore. It is also observed, that in the land of the Chickasaws, the Indians have guns.

Near the latitude of thirty three degrees, on the western bank of the Mississippi, stood the village of Milchigamece, in a region that had not been visited by Europeans since the days of De Soto. Now thought Marquette, "we must indeed ask the aid of the virgin." Armed with bows and arrows, with clubs, axes and bucklers, amidst continual whoops, the natives bent on war, embarked on vast canoes made out of the trunks of hollow tress, but at the sight of the mysterious peace pipe held aloft, God touched the hearts of the old men, who checked the impetuosity of the young; and throwing the bows and arrows into the canoes, as a token of peace, they prepared a hospitable welcome.

The next day, a long wooden canoe, containing ten men, escorted the discoverers for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea, the limit of their voyage. They had left the region of the Algonquins, and, in the midst of the Sioux and Chickasaws, could speak only by an interpreter. Half a league above Akansea they were met by two boats, in one of which stood the

commander, holding in his hand the peace pipe, and singing as he drew near. After offering the pipe he gave bread of maze. The wealth of this tribe consisted in Buffalo skins; their weapons were axes of steel, —a proof of commerce with Europeans.

Thus did our travellers descend below the entrance of the Arkansas, to the genial climes that have almost no winter but rains, beyond the bounds of the Huron and Algonquin languages, to the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico, and to tribes of Indians that had obtained European arms by traffic with Spaniards or with Virginia.

"So having spoken of God, and the mysteries of the Catholic faith; having become certain that the father of rivers went not to the Ocean east of Florida, nor yet to the Gulf of California, Marquette and Joliet left Akansea, and ascended the Mississippi. At the 38° of north latitude, they entered the river Illinois, and discovered a country without its paragon, for the verdure and fertility of its beautiful prairies, covered with Buffalos and Stags—for the loveliness of its rivulets, and the prodigal abundance of wild Ducks and Swans, and of a species of Parrots and wild Turkeys. The tribe of Illinois that tenanted its banks, entreated Marquette to reside among them. One of their chiefs, with their young men, conducted the party by way of Chicago, to lake Michigan; and before the end of September, all were safe in Green Bay.

"Joliet returned to Quebec to announce the discovery of which the fame, through Fallon, quickened the ambition of Colbert; the unassuming Marquette remained to preach the Gospel to the Miamis, who dwelt in the

north of Illinois, round Chicago. Two years afterwards, sailing from Chicago to Mackinaw, he entered a little river in Michigan. Erecting an altar, he said mass after the rites of the catholic church, then begging the men who conducted his canoe to leave him alone for half an hour. He knelt down in the shade, and poured out his soul to the Almighty in solemn prayer and thanksgiving. At the end of the half hour, they went to seek him, and he was no more. The good missionary, discoverer of the north western world, had fallen asleep on the margin of the stream that bears his name. Near its mouth, the canoe-men dug his grave in the sand. Ever after, the forest rangers, if in danger on lake Michigan, would invoke his name.

In 1678, Robert de la Salle, accompanied by Father Louis Hennepin, a Flemish recollet, and M. Tonti, embarked on a voyage of discovery. They employed a part of their time in exploring the country, established friendly relations with the savages, and prosecuting the fur trade. At Niagara they built the first vessel which had ever navigated Lake Erie, they sailed up that lake and proceeded to Michilmackinac. Hennepin traversed a great part of Illinois, and thence proceeded to the Mississippi. Ascending this stream to the falls of St. Anthony. This party spent about three years in exploring the vast wilderness around the lakes, and encountered the most formidable dangers and hardships. On the second of February, 1682, La Salle reached the Mississippi, and finally traced this great highway of the commerce of the western world, to its junction with the Gulf of Mexico. The glorious news of the discovery of the mouth of the

Mississippi, was carried by Tonti to the Canadian colony.

What a contrast between the valley of the Mississippi when first visited by Marquette, in 1673, and its present appearance in 1845; at the former period it was a desolate wilderness, occupied by scattering tribes of savages, producing little else than wild grass, for the food of the buffalo, deer and stag. It is now perhaps, the greatest commercial inland country in the world. The following is a digest of the report made by Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, from the committee of commerce, in the Senate of the United States, during the session of 1842.

"The area of the Mississippi Valley includes some five or six hundred thousand square miles, watered by about twenty great tributaries of its chief stream. The soil of this immense region is fertile; and stretching from the twenty-ninth degree of latitude up to the forty-seventh, it yields in lavish abundance almost every variety of production necessary to human wants. The extent of practicable steam navigation within these limits is not less than twenty thousand miles. Fifty years ago the mighty streams affording these facilities, glided through unbroken forests, or wild prairies. Painted savages stood upon the banks and saw their grim features in the water; the only vessel that skimmed their surface was the bark canoe. At present, the region comprises nine States and two Territories, with a population of near seven millions.

Before the introduction of steam navigation, which dates upon the waters of the Mississippi about 1817, the trade of the upper Mississippi and Missouri scarce-

ly existed; and the whole upward commerce of New Orleans was conveyed in about twenty barges, carrying each about one hundred tons, and making but one trip a year. Each voyage in those days was about equivalent to an East India or China voyage now. On the upper Ohio, about one hundred and fifty keel boats were employed, each abount thirty tons burden; they made the trip to and fro between Pittsburg and Louisville, about three times a year. The entire tonnage of the boats moving in the Ohio and lower Mississippi was then about 6,500 tons. In 1834, the steam navigation of the Mississippi had risen to 230 boats, and a tonnage of 39,000, while about 90,000 persons were estimated to be employed in the trade, either as crews, builders, woodcutters, or loaders of the vessels.

In 1842, the navigation was as follows: there were 450 steamers, averaging each 200 tons, and making an aggregate tonnage of 90,000, so that it has a good deal more than doubled in eight years. Valued at $80 the ton, they cost above $7,000,000, and are navigated by nearly 16,000 persons, at thirty five to each. Besides these steamers, there are about 4,000 flat boats, which cost each $2,505, are managed by five hands apiece, (or 20,000 persons.) and make an annual expense of $1,380,000. The estimated annual expense of the steam navigation, including 15 per cent for insurance, and 20 per cent for wear and tear, is $13,618,000. If in 1834 they employed an aggregate of 90,000 persons, they must now occupy at least 180,000.

The steamers running from New Orleans to the more distant points in the great valley, make from eight to fifteen trips a year; while those carrying the

the trade from Pittsburgh, Cincinnatti and Louisville to St. Louis, perform some thirty annual trips. Others run between still nearer parts, and make more frequent voyages. At an average of twenty voyages a year, the collective annual freight of these steamers on the Western waters, would be 1,800,000 tons. If four thousand flat boats, each of seventy-five tons, be added, it will appear that the total annual freight of the navigation on those waters exceeds two millions of tons.

The value of the downward trade to New Orleans is estimated at $120,000,000 annually; the upward or return trade is reckoned at about $1,000,000. Thus the entire value of the commodities conveyed on the waters of the Mississippi amounts upon the best estimates, to the enormous sum of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum. The amount is but thirty millions less than the entire value of the foreign trade of the United States, exports and imports, in 1841."

In the prosecution of the fur trade, the French traders advanced their posts along the Mississippi, and in every direction, supplying each post with a Jesuit missionary, who exerted no small influence in strengthening the friendship of the Indians to the French. They erected little chapels at the posts, carpeted with Indian mats, surmounted by the cross; took long journeys into the wilderness in their long black robes, to perform the imposing ceremonies of the church, and carried with them sculptured images and paintings, connected with sacred history, which the savages viewed with superstitious awe. Added to this, they practiced all the acts of kindness and sympathy for

sick, and held up the crucifix to the fading vision of many a dying neophyte. Quebec and Montreal were the markets of the lucrative fur trade, whose operations reached to the remotest regions of the far, far west and north, embracing the wilderness beyond the remotest shores of Lake Superior to Hudson-Bay, and extending south to the Gulf of Mexico.

The principal establishments made on the northwestern lakes, were at Detroit, Chicago, the falls of St. Mary, Michilimackinac, St. Joseph and Green Bay, in the territory of Wiskonsan. These establishments were erected for a three-fold purpose; trade, religion and military defence. The forts, surrounded with pickets, and constructed with the rude materials at hand, were built to overawe the Indians, to protect the Jesuits, who generally had their chapels near them, and to serve as depots of the fur trade. Had the French held possession of the Canadas to the present day, the indefatigable Jesuits would have long since christianized all the tribes on this side the Rocky Mountains. The war which broke out between the French and English, for the dominion of the country, put an end to their benevolent exertions. While the French held possession of the northwest, Green Bay was the prominent seat of the fur trade, south of Lake Superior; and the scenes of its most extraordinary incidents.

In 1680, the Chévalier de Tonti was ordered with an armed force to take military possession of the post at Green Bay, and to protect the traders and settlers, against any attempt of the savages to disturb or molest them in their possessions, or intercourse with the

friendly trappers. In 1706, the Ottagamees or Fox Indians, who were originally of the Algonquin race, took sides with the English; they proved very troublesome, and threatened the entire destruction of the French trade. Captain Morand, who had then the military command of the post, marched with his troops, in the dead of winter, to a place called *La Butte des Morts*, and with the aid of the Chippewas and Menomonees, defeated and routed them out of that part of the country. After this affair, the communication between the Bay and Prairie du Chien, was rendered safe of all danger, until the treaty of Versailles in the year 1763, when the whole of the western territory, and the Illinois country followed the fate of the Canadas, and passed to the British Crown.

The fur trade was, consequently, transferred to the English, who engaged French agents in its prosecution, and encouraged the few settlers to remain in the country, in the enjoyment of their civil and religious rights. In the year 1783, the glorious termination of the American Revolution, again changed the condition of the settlers, although the trading posts were not formally surrendered by the British to the United States, until the first of June, 1796, on which day the British officers and troops abandoned the country: they saw the flag of their nation *lowered*, and that of the United States proudly waving in its place: they were sorrowful, but the world was rejoicing. Up to that date, the laws of Upper Canada were those by which the inhabitants were governed.

Protected in their properties, under the successive governments of France, England and the United States,

these settlers neglected to secure to themselves, by formal titles, the fields they had so long occupied. However, in 1818, the United States Congress passed a law confirming them in their possessions. Such is the history of the discovery and first settlement of Wiskonsan, and the countries to the North, West, and South of it.

CHAPTER II.

In 1836 the local government of the territory was established by an Act of Congress.

It consists of a Governor, Secretary, three judges, Marshall and Attorney, who are appointed by the President; and a Legislative Assembly composed of two Houses, one consisting of twenty six members and the other of thirteen, each elected by the people. The salaries of the officers, and all the expenses for the support of the government are disbursed by the United States. The Governor is ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, within the territory; the Secretary holds his office for four years; the members of the council are duly elected for the same term, and the house of representatives for two years. The powers of the Legislature extends to all rightful subjects of territorial legislation; but all laws have to be submitted to Congress for approval.

The Supreme Court consist of a chief Justice and two associate Judges, who hold a term annually at

Madison, the seat of Government. The territory is divided into three districts, and one Judge assigned to each. The United States District Court is held twice a year in each county. Congress has appointed two townships or forty six thousand and eighty acres of land for the establishment of a University, which, according to a law enacted in 1838, is to be located at or near Madison. It is under the direction of a board of twenty one visitors, of which the Governor, Secretary of the territory, and Judges of the Supreme Court, are members. Nothing further has been done, except the appointment of Commissioners to select the lands, with proper management, these may be made to produce a fund, sufficient to support a very respectable institution.

One thirty sixth part of all the lands in the territory, being between section number sixteen in each township, is reserved for the use of Common Schools. School commissioners are appointed in each township to take charge of the lands, and to rent them for the use of the schools.

The county commisioners are authorised to levy and collect a tax for the support of Common Schools; and the citizens of each township, if they deem it necessary, can levy an additional tax, for the purpose of erecting school houses.

There are three land offices in the territory for the disposal of the public domain; one at Milwaukie; the first public sale at this office, took place in the early part of 1839, the amount of money received, was nearly, one million of dollars. One at Green Bay for the sale of public lands, north of the Milwaukie dis-

trict; the first sale at this office commenced in 1834. The third is at Muscoda, Iowa county, for lands west of Milwaukie district, the first sales was in 1834. This office is now removed to Mineral Point. Although the two latter offices were opened, for the sale of lands in 1834, yet no sales of any amount took place until 1835.

The government of the United States, is bound to govern Wisconsin upon the principles and according to the terms of an ordinance which was passed by Congress on the 13th day of July 1787. This solemn act provides "for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," in the following manner: "It is hereby ordained and declared—that the following articles shall be considered as *articles of compact* between the original states and the *people and States* in the said territory, and forever remain *unalterable unless by common consent*, to wit.

ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

CHAPTER II.

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefit of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the

people in legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law.

All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great.

All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and should the exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation to take any person's property, or demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same.

And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements, bona fiide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ARTICLE III.

Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent, and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress; but laws, founded in justice

and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV.

No tax shall be imposed on lands of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common high ways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other state that may be admitted into the confederacy, without tax, impost or duty therefor.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five states, and the bounda- of the states. as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established, as follows to wit, &c.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be neither *slavery* nor involuntarily servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted, Provided always that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or services is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or sevices as aforesaid.

The government of Wiskonsan was established in the above principles by the act of Congress approved the 20th of April, 1836, and was organized on the 4th day of July the same year. On the 9th of May 1836, Congress passed an act entitled, "an act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the government of Wiskonsan territory and diplomatic outlays of the federal government; it is as follows:

For the salary of the Governor of Wiskonsan territory, as Governor,	$1,500
As superintendent of Indian affairs,	1,000
	$2,500
For compensation of three Judges, each	1,800
For compensation of Secretary,	1,200
For contingent expenses of the territory,	350
For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, stationery, fuel, lights, enclosing the capital square and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects.	20,000

The same act provides "that the legislative Assembly of no territory shall hereafter in any instance, or under any pretext whatever, exceed the amount appropriated by Congress for its annual expenses.

That no session of the Assembly in any year shall exceed the term of seventy five days.

Congress passed an act in August 1842, declaring:—no session of the legislature of a territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses shall have been made.

All appropriations, since the territorial government was organized in 1836, have been made annually in the same terms, and the year named for which they were made.

Wiskonsan is divided into twenty one counties, of which ten are organized. They contained in 1835 two thousand five hundred souls, on the first day of June 1838, 18,148 souls, on the first day of June 1840, 30,747, and on the 18th day of June 1842, 46,447. By the close of the year 1845, it is estimated that the population will exceed 100,000. It is astonishing with what rapidity this beautiful and fertile territory is being settled.

The counties are subdivided into townships of twenty two thousand and forty acres each, and the townships into sections of one mile square or 640 acres. These sections are divided into four quarters containing 160 acres; and these again into lots, by lines running north and south containing eighty acres. And when a lot of forty acres is required by a settler for the use of his farm, an eighty acre lot can be divided by a line east and west, and either forty acre lot purchased. All the exterior lines of a section are surveyed at the expense of the United States, and the corners of the quarter and half quarter sections are marked on those lines. On the banks of lakes and navigable rivers, the townships and sections are fractional. In each township 640 *acres of land* are appropriated

by Government, for the support of Common Schools; besides two entire townships given to the territory for the use of a University.

Perhaps, it would be proper, in this place, to give the reader a detailed notice of the political privileges, which the citizens of this promising, and best portion of the north west, enjoy compared with those of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. How widely different is a Government instituted by the people, to one imposed on them without their concurrence. In Canada, for instance, the incorporated town of Brockville contained, in the year 1834, a population of fifteen hundred souls, and returned one member to the Assembly. The same year the county of Leeds numbered full twenty five thousand, they could only elect two members, but neither of them had a voice in the election of the Executive or Legislative council! According to the census taken in Wiskonsan the 18th of June 1842; the county of Milwaukie and Washington contained a population of 10,530, they at the election last November, returned, by virtue of the "articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory," three members for the council, and six for the House of representatives. How liberally does this stand forth in "bold relief to cheer the patriot and warn the tyrant!" It is as impossible for the latter to be badly governed; as for the former to be fairly and justly represented. In Canada, no one, unless, he is a free holder, can vote at public elections. In Wiskonsan every natural born citizen of full age, not an idiot, and every naturalized person has the inestimable right to vote. In Canada

the freeholders have frequently to travel thirty miles to the place of election, and then vote *viva voce* at the risk of their lives.

In Wiskonsan, the citizens vote by the silent ballot, without running the risk of their lives, or being insulted, either by word or blow:—nor are any persons, holding office under this government, eligible to a seat, either, in the senate or house of representatives, nor are they allowed, at their peril of their office, to influence, the elections in any shape or manner whatever. In Canada the reverse is the case.

Here follows the proclamation of James Duane Doty, Governor of the territory of Wiskonsan, on the apportionment of the representatives to each county dated, August 2, 1842.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

The provisions of an act passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the 18th day of February. A. D. 1842, entitled "an Act to provide for the taking the Census of the Territory of Wiskonsan, and to authorise the Governor to apportion the members of the Council and House of Representatives," require the Governor, "as soon as practicable, after having been furnished with the enumeration of the inhabitants of the territory, taken in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to apportion the thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, among the several election districts as organised by law, according to their population, as near as may be, as shown by the census as taken by virtue of this act."

It is also therein provided, that in making said apportionment, the Governor shall proceed in manner following, to wit:

1st. The whole number of representative population of the Territory, excluding soldiers and officers of the United States Army, and Indians not citizens, shall be divided by the number fifty-two, the whole number of units of representatives, the quotient shall be the ratio, or the number of population entitled to a unit of representation.

2nd. The representative population of each election district shall be divided by said ration. The quotient shall be the numbers of units of representation in the whole legislative assembly assigned to such district, and the remainders shall be the fractions.

3rd. The difference between the sum of the quotients and fifty-two, shall be made of the fractions, having regard to the size of the fractions; and one unit of representation shall be assigned to the district entitled thereto, for each fraction so taken, until the whole number of fifty-two is complete.

4th. In dividing the whole representation of the several election districts between the two Branches of the Legislative Assembly, every district shall be secured at least one representative in each branch.

5th. From the whole number of units assigned to each district, one unit shall be taken for each number of the House of Representatives, and two units for each member of the Council apportioned to such district, until remains in their apportioning. The weight of representation of every district in the Legislative Assembly shall be divided as equally as it may be between the two branches."

Now therefore be it known, That in compliance, and according to the provisions of the said act, I do appor-

tion the said members to the several election districts as heretofore established by law, as follows, the same beirg fixed and established by said act, as the only apportionment which can be made to each district, to wit:

To the counties of Milwaukie and Washington, having a population of 10,530, three members of the Council, and six members of the House.

To the county of Racine, having a population of 6,318, two members of the Council, and three members of the House.

To the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du lac, Calumet, Winnebago, Marquette, and Portage, having a population of 4,180, one member of the Council, and three members of the House.

To the counties of Dane, Green, Jefferson, Sawk, and Dodge, having a population of 4,550, one member of the Council, and three members of the House.

To the counties of Walworth and Rock, having a population of 7485, two members of the Council, and four members of the House.

To the county of Iowa, having a population of 5029, one member of the Council, and three members of the House.

To the county of Grant, having a population of 5936, two members of the Council, and three members of the House.

And to the counties of Crawford and St. Croix, having a population of 2,418, one member of the Council, and one member of the House, the same having been allotted and approved by the 4th clause of the statutes above recited.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the *great Seal* of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Madison, the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. signed,

J. D. DOTY, Governor.

Should this book at any time cross the lines, it is recommended to the good and loyal subjects of Canada, to read and inwardly digest the above republican proclamation and apportionments of representatives, to the population, and seriously compare it with their own mock franchise and rottenborough system. At the same time, let it be remembered, that this Territory, like Canada, is nothing more than a colony, and therefore stands only in the same relation to the United States Government, that the Canadas do to the Government of Great Britain: with this difference, that as soon as its population amounts to 60,000 souls, its citizens are at liberty to form themselves into a free, sovereign and and independent government, provided the principles of their constitution be conformable to those of the constitution of the federal compact. And while they remain a Territory or Colony, the Congress of the United States is bound, by yearly appropriations, to pay all the expenses of the Territorial Government, without taxing the citizens.

The great and inestimnble principle of the Federal Constitution, is, "without representation there can be no taxation." Here the public monies are invariably applied to public purposes. In Canada what is not put into the military chest, is frittered away to pensioners,

secret service men, and useless drones. Here, without distinction of persons, the highest encouragement is held forth to industry and enterprise—there industry and enterprise clog with restrictions, and linger without hope. Here the affairs of the General Government are carried on with the regularity and exactness of a neatly finished time piece—in Canada, the government is administered without energy, the representation of a watch without a main-spring. Here the citizens are the sovereigns—there the subjects are serfs. Here the people are happy and contented under the laws and institutions of their own creation—under the monarchial government of Canada, the subjects there, are generally unhappy and discontented. They have no voice in the management of their commercial or external affairs; and but a nominal one in the regulation of their internal concerns. Hence the difference of their respective conditions.

While the enterprise and energy of the Canadian subjects are hampered with colonial restrictions; the American people are distinguished for their progress in the arts, and their advances in all the sciences: but of all their attainments, none is of more importance to mankind, than the irrefragable truth, that an enlightened people can govern themselves, without the aid and pomp of crowned heads. The principles of the inspired declaration of American Independence, have opened a new field in the politics of the world, and given America a system of government based upon natural law, "*that all men are created equal*," and consequently entitled to the natural rights and privileges of man, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to se-

cure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Sixty years administration on the above postulate, has demonstrated the correctness of the principles of the theory invented by their immortal sages.

From the moment the wheels of the confederated Democratic Government were put in motion, the United States has gone on, rejoicing like the sun in his course, increasing in population, in commerce, in liberty, in wealth, in intelligence, in happiness, till their people have penetrated the primeval forests, and spread themselves as cultivators of the soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, till their ships cover every sea, and their infant navy extended their fame to the utmost bounds of the main, till their volunteer troops had repeatedly humbled the haughty pride of foreign mercenary invaders, and until their free and liberal institutions have commanded the admiration and the imitation of the most enlightened and refined of the ancient world.

America is destined to be the great centre of freedom, civilization and religion, and thus to be the regulator of the world; yet Canada is incapable of profiting by her example, but Ireland has taken the hint, and will shortly have a government of her own, based on the same liberal principles.

This great republic commands a position the most favorable to natural greatness, to useful influence, and honorable renown, its vast extent of country, embracing every variety of climate, soil and productions, its extended sea coasts, furnishing points of attraction to

all the world; with the Atlantic for its citizens' highway to Europe, and the Pacific for their approach to Asia—their mighty rivers, rising cities, populous villages, increasing colleges, temples of public worship, and adult and infant schools: what is wanting, but time, to place this great republic at the head of those nations of the old world, who less than a century ago, derided its intelligence and its strength, to both of which, it has long since compelled them to pay the homage that was justly due.

Happy America! land of the free, brave and benevolent; who, without distinction of persons, grants liberty to every one in all its political forms, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person. May thy enemies be few, short-lived, and far between.

CHAPTER III.

The Territory of Wiskonsan has, in some places, an uneven, but by no means a mountainous surface. It consists of an intermixture of oak openings, prairie and timber lands, diversified with gentle undulations, and bold swells; irrigated with numerous clear and beautiful streams, some of the most important discharging their waters into the great Mississippi, and the others into Lake Michigan. The soil is generally rich and fertile, producing every species of English grain, pulse and bulbous roots, in luxuriant abundance, with little trouble. The climate is temperate and healthy; the

atmosphere arid and serene, exempt from miasma and the deleterious influence of stagnant waters. The endemics common to humid atmospheres, and marshy or boggy countries do not exist. Sickness, of any kind, except common colds, is rare and little known. For healthiness and serenity of climate, this section of the great western world cannot be surpassed.

The inexhaustible mineral resources of this territory; its great agricultural facilities and commercial advantages; its vast increase of wealth and population, are not only arresting the attention of the enterprising capitalist and citizens of the Northern and Eastern States, but even attracting that of the subjects of foreign nations. The variety and fertility of its soil; the quantity and excellence of its annual products; the genial, healthy state of its climate; the cheerful and contented state of the settlers; the rapidity with which its population has increased, and the unparalleled advance of its commercial and agricultural concerns, has become the admiring theme of every traveller.

Here are ample opportunities for farmers and graziers of large or small capital, to invest their respective means to the best possible advantage. Here are immense quantities of rich, durable and productive lands, unoccupied, that may be entered at the government nominal prices; an acre of which, will in most instances, produce at least one and half as much as the same amount of land would produce in the Eastern States or Canada, and certainly with less than one third of the labor. To be able to judge correctly on the productiveness of the soil, the prolific power and extent of vegitation, it would require a person to remain in the

territory for a season, and observe how rapidly the vegetable creation is ushered on, and how vigorously all kinds of grain, pulse and bulbous roots grow and arrive at maturity.

The most remarkable feature of Wiskonsan is its beautifully verdant prairies and oak openings; towards the north, these natural meadows dwindle into small scattering patches, but as you advance southerly, they continue to increase in length and breadth until the vision is swallowed in the horizon.

A line drawn from the mouth of Sheboygon river northwest; to the outlet of Winnebago lake, thence by the head of Waunekunah lake, to the foot of the rapids of the Wiskonsan river, to the forks of Chippewa river, the head of lake St. Croix and the mouth of Spirit river, forty miles above the falls of St. Anthony, may be regarded as the north and western boundary of the prairies, and commencement of the pineries. The whole tract to the south and west of this line, consists of prairies and oak openings. The borders of these prairies are by no means uniform; they are intersected in every direction by blocks of timbered land, advancing into and receding from the prairie, resembling floating islands, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. On the margin of Fox, Rock and Wiskonsan rivers, the trees are much larger and heavier than in the burr oak openings. The following counties consist altogether of prairies and openings, viz: Grant, Iowa, Green, Rock, Walworth and Racine on the south. Grant, Iowa and Green contain also rich mines of Lead, and exports millions of pounds yearly.

Dane, Dodge and Portage, have large and fertile

prairies, Jefferson and Milwaukie have a few prairies; they are principally heavy timbered land, such as are common to the Eastern countries, but the soils are rich and exceedingly fertile. Marquette has an extensive prairie, but is generally covered with burr oak. Fond du Lac and Winnebago have prairies interspersed with timber land. A limestone ridge passes through the three last mentioned counties, in a north-easterly direction, which affords excellent quarries, and springs of the purest water. The counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, and Brown, are heavy timbered, abounding with large forests of pine; the soil of each is strong and good, when cleared producing fine crops.

The valley of the Neenah, is connected with lake Michigan by Green Bay, and with the Mississippi by Wiskonsan and Rock rivers, it possesses advantages for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, which are not surpassed. Its climate is mild and uniform. The settlers who have resided there for twenty-five years without sickness, assert that it is perfectly healthy. Not a case of ague or billious fever has been known to have its origin there. It is easy of access to emigrants or persons intending to settle, by landing at Astor, at the mouth of Neenah river, from whence he can proceed in boats to any part of the river where he may choose to locate. Between the head of Winnebago lake and Wiskonsan river, north to Neenah or Fox river, and south embracing the head waters of Rock river, lies a fertile and beautiful district, open for settlement. It is a high, rolling, prairie country, filled with springs and brooks, and with

excellent quarries of lime-stone. Farmers intending to emigrate to this territory, either from eastern countries or Canada, would save a great deal of time and expense, by landing at Astor by way of Green Bay. The lands in this section, cannot be surpassed in the quality of its soil, by any in the territory. All the implements necessary for husbandry, can be purchased at Astor, and oxen, cows and hogs, can be bought at various places along the river, or the emigrant can bring them with him. If he purchases at Astor, it will cost him as follows, to commence, viz:

For 80 acres of land, - -	$100.00
For a log house, - - -	25.00
For a yoke of oxen, - - -	45.00
For a cow, - - - -	16.00
For a pig and fowls, - -	2.00
Far a cart, chains, hoe, harrow, plough and axe,	40.00
Total	$228.00

If he purchases a quarter section or 160 acres, the expense will be one hundred dollars more. Every farmer would do well to bring with him as many utensils as he conveniently can, as the cost of transportation is trifling.

The cost of breaking up an acre of oak opening or prairie land, is from 2.00 dollars to 2.50, fencing forty acres, eight rails high, stake and rider, 100.00, cubic 25.00: breaking up forty acres at 2.00 an acre, 80.00, cost of land, say 40 acres, 50.00. Total amount, $225.00. The oak openings are worth from three to five dollars per acre, more than the heavy timbered land, not only because they are richer, but because it

would take double that sum, at least, per acre, to put the timbered land of the eastern countries in the same advanced state of cultivation.

The soil of these openings partakes as it were, the character of the forest and prairie. The surface, although sometimes more uneven than the prairies, is generally dry. They are seldom encumbered with brush wood or wind falls; but frequently clothed with gaudy flowers of the richest tints. Sometimes the openings are indented with numerous clear lakes, apparently without inlet or outlet; they are fed by subterraneous springs or the rain, and lose their surplus waters by evaporation.

These tracts are invariably healthy, and better adapted for all seasons, wet and dry, than the deeper and richer moulds of the prairies. The soil is porous and absorbs the falling rain almost instantaneously. And what is no less singular, should the season prove ever so dry, both the prairies and openings, retain moisture for a great length of time, nourishing and strengthening the vegetation, while the same duration of drought in the eastern states would parch the fields, and blight the crops. It is also worthy of notice that the rains in spring and autumn, are not so frequent and heavy, as they are in Canada and the eastern and northern states, There they are considered the most boisterous seasons of the year; here on account of their medium temperature, between the extremes of summer heat and winter cold, they are looked upon as the most pleasant and captivating seasons of the year.

The composition of the upper stratum of these openings consists of an intermixture of black friable mould

formed by the annual decomposition of the vegetation, extremely fine sand, calcareous and argilaceous earths. The soil is extremely fertile, durable and productive. The depth of this stratum is generally from eight to twenty four inches thick. The trees, which spring from this rich soil, are scattered oaks of a stunted and dwarfish size with wide spreading branches occasionally interspersed with hickory and white oak. In the summer season, the scenery is attractive and delightful. The trees generally standing single, and arrangged in long avenues as though planted by human hands at irregular distances of three, five, ten and fifteen rods, sometimes more. During the winter months the settlers hunt the deer through the openings, in double sleighs at full speed, without encountering any interruption or accidents, from wind falls or under brushes. The cause of the dwarfish growth of the trees, and the absence of under brush and decaying trunks on the openings. is altogether owing to the effects of the fires which annually run through them, and not to the inhospitable nature of the soil. When the openings have escaped these annual fires, for any length of time, timber is known to spring up spontaneously and in abundance; the same is also said of the prairies.

The margin of Lake Michigan, between Southport and Milwaukie, a distance of thirty five miles, differing in breadth from one to fifteen miles, is thickly and heavily timbered with white and red oak, hard and soft maple, hickory and bass wood or lin. The soil is of a superior quality, composed of a chocolate colored loam, sand and clay. In some parts the soil is a black

sandy loam, over a layer of gravel and clay, when cleared yielding abundant crops of every kind. From Milwaukie following the margin of the lake, northwardly to Sheboygan, the soil and timber corresponds in quality and variety; but the land tract differs in breadth from fifteen to thirty seven miles. North of the mouth of Sheboygan river the pineries commence, and notwithstanding its forbidding aspect, the country is fast settling.

There are several saw mills on this river which supply Milwaukie, Racine, Southport and Chicago with building timber. The population of Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Brown county, the latter getting still farther north, being a narrow strip of land between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, amount to two thousand six hundred and sixty seven souls. Twin rivers at Manitowoc is rendered famous for its rich fishing grounds. Hundreds of barrels of the best sort of white fish are here caught and cured annually for the eastern markets. A Mr. Clark and party caught and cured alone, fifteen hundred barrels in one season. In fact taking this territory altogether, north, south, east and west; its long line of navigable coast; its fisheries in the north: its inexhaustible mineral resources in the south; its increasing trade of importations and exportations, its commercial advantages and agricultural facilities; the little labor required to raise grain, fatten beef and pork, cannot be surpassed.

With the exception of the northern counties this territory may be said to consist chiefly of oak openings and prairie lands in nearly equal proportions. On the first settlement of the territory some settlers prefered

the openings and others the prairies, but for the convenience of the timber a proportion of each became preferable as their soils were similar and equally productive. Some prairies are as high and even higher than some openings, and vice versa. It is possible therefore, and perhaps reasonable to suppose that the openings were formerly prairies. The fire which swept, annually over them, must at some former period, have been for a series of years, diverted from visiting those spots of the prairies on which oak timber grows, or at least until the crop of trees acquired sufficient strength to resist its withering effects. After which it appears to have again resumed its former periodical visits, consuming every plant and combustible matter, which might happen to be in the direction of its course through the young openings and that could not resist its burning influence. This may account for the origin of the oak openings; the dwarfish size of the burr trees, and the absence of the under brush, saplings and wind falls so common to the other forests of North America.

Various opinions exist as to the origin of the prairies, one supposed that they were, in some former period, prior to the records of history, covered for a number of centuries, with a remnant of the diluvian waters but by some, subsequent convulsions of the earth, were either precipitated into the channel of the Mississippi and drained into the Gulf of Mexico, or otherwise exhaled by evaporation; leaving the alluvial deposits of which the prairies appear to be composed they being similar to those at the bottom of mill ponds of water long stagnant.

Another is of the opinion, that there has been, at some remote period, an obstruction in the channel of the Mississippi, at or near the grand tower, producing a stagnation of the current, at an elevation of about 130 feet above the present ordinary water mark; and on the other hand, he feels satisfied, there has been, about the same time, another obstruction, but in a different quarter, viz. on the Niagara river when the falls were at Queenston heights, which is now universally admitted; produced a stagnation of a much higher elevation of the waters to the north and west. These heights, he adds, are at the present day, much higher than the site of the pitch of the falls where they now are. He therefore concludes, that, when the weight of the waters forced their passage through these obstructions those of the south and west were drained into the Gulf of Mexico, by the channel of the Mississippi and those of the north and east into the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence leaving in their former beds the alluvial deposits which now compose the upper stratum of the prairies.

Another is of the opinion, that the prairies, were not covered with water since the general deluge, that like other parts of North America, they were densely covered with timber such as is common to the other states, and so continued, until a race more enlightened and, unquestionably, of more industrious habits and mechanical genius, than the present tribes of native Indians who had arrived, and who it is supposed had settled and cleared, the greatest part, if not the whole of these western countries; but who have since become extinct, and of whom history and tradition are silent,

and consequently we are ignorant of their inexplicable fate. That such a people did exist and inhabit this territory; the sculptured ruins and artificial mounds existing in different parts of Wiskonsan and the western states, confirm beyond a shadow of doubt. But who they were, and from whence they came to settle here, and in what period of the world, and how, and in what manner they so totally disappeared, or were destroyed, is a mystery that has as yet evaded the researches of the most learned and inquisitive traveller. It is never-the-less, a subject worthy the attention of the Antiquarian. some suppose that they must have been either exterminated by waves, or dissensions among themselves, or otherwise entirely cut off by plagues, pestilence or some other extraordinary fatality.

It is deeply regretted that not the least vestige of their rural occupations, implements of war or husbandry, arts or sciences, civil polity or religious rites, have survived them to give a clue to their history, origin or former greatness. Indian tradition gives no account of them whatever, nor even the shadow of a clue to their history. The oldest traditional historian among them, merely states, that when their great ancestors arrived from the place of the sun's setting; they found the prairies destitute of all human beings, inhabited only by the wild horse buffalo, elk, &c., that the artificial ruins and mounds, were scarcely in a better state of preservation than they now appear. If this Indian account of the dilapidated state of the ruins, or the arrival of their ancestors, be correct; centuries must have intervened between the total disappearance

or extinction of that ancient people, and the occupation of the country by the first tribes of Indians.

If then, periodical fires are necessary to prevent the prairies becoming forests, and if no human beings existed on them during that long interval of time, to set them annually on fire; how or in what manner were they preserved from the growth of timber, until the Indians took possession? At what time, or from what quarter the Indians came to America, is a subject of uncertainty. But it is generally supposed that three thousand years ago, some small tribes from the North of Asia, who lived entirely by hunting and fishing, pursued the tracts of their retreating game to Bhering strairs, and there crossed over, and thus gradually peopled the whole continent. If, then, this account, of the time, when the Indians are supposed to have arrived in this continent be correct, or nearly so, then by taking into consideration, the Indians tradition of the state of the ruins, and the existence of the prairies at the time of the coming of his ancestors; and the number of centuries which must have passed between the disappearance of the original inhabitants and the occupying of this country by the Indians three thousand years ago; then we can trace the existence of these ancient people, to a time, beyond the deluge, and account for their being swept away root and branch with the other antidiluvians in the general flood. If this be the case it will also account for their leaving no other vestige to trace their history than those scattered ruins, which would lead us to conclude that the prairies had been occupied prior to the flood, and have ever since the deluge, continued in the

same state, they are in now. So much then for the origin of the prairies.

But, there is another opinion afloat as it respects the history of this people, and the origin of the mounds and ruins. It is presumed by some historians that the continent of America was known to the ancient Carthaginians and Scandiniveans. If this he admitted, may it not be possible that a few colonies from each might have emigrated to different parts of this northern continent, and on their arrival finding the natives unfriendly and hostile, would, naturally, have recourse to the building of forts, after the general model of their country, to protect them from the assaults of their common enemy. And as they were driven from one fort, to retreat to another place of greater security, and again fortify themselves, and so continue, from station to station, until at last they arrived on the confines of this great western country, which from the abundance of game, and the facilities it offered for rural and agricultural pursuits: the inviting appearance of the prairies; the absence of any enemy to molest or annoy, might finally have induced them to settle down; and for a long series of years, perhaps centuries, may have lived happy and unmolested from any outward annoyance, as would really appear, whoever they were, from the great extent and scientific construction of the walls; the labor bestowed on them, and the length of time they must have taken to finish the original works of the dilapidated ruins and mounds at Aztalan. Here they remained in all probability, until they were either dispersed or entirely cut off.

The following circumstances are advanced as an instance of their probable descent.

1st.—That the plan and construction of the ruins resemble the ancient Carthaginan fortifications as described by Rollin's Ancient History.

2d.—That the Carthaginians, as well as the Romans were in the practice of burning their dead and preserving their ashes in urns made for that purpose. At Aztalan, there is, not far from centre of the ruins, a small building made of a consistence resembling brick, but harder and more durable, covered with several inches of black mould; this mound has been penetrated and found to be concave inside, containing a quantity of ashes carefully preserved, which is generally believed to be the burnt relics of their most eminent men. The ashes proved to be the sophate of bone. That these ruins were evidently buried by men of military genius and science many years ago, cannot be doubted. It is also certain they were not constructed by the ancestors of the present wandering tribes who inhabit the country, nor by any other people, in their day, or since, otherwise their descendants would have some knowledge of their origin, as well as of the people who built them. But their traditions are silent on the subject, and they as ignorant of their history as we are. Therefore we must infer, that they had been erected, either prior to their time, or during the long interim, that must have intervened between the time the first tribes crossed Bherings straits, and the arrival of their descendants to this place, which it is supposed must have been the case.

It is asserted by those who have been living for years among the Indians, that they hardly or ever trace back their traditions beyond a century or two, If this

be so, then we need not be surprised at the silence of their traditions, and their total ignorance of the cause. Hence, we may infer, that although they are ignorant of the history of the people that raised the mounds, and the wars that must have taken place between their ancestors and those who did, before they were driven off or destroyed; it may, however, be possible that it was their forefathers, at some unknown period, who either dispersed or massacred them.

That the former may have been the case, is inferred from the following circumstance: Baron Humboldt, during his travels through Mexico, states that he fell in with a race of people, who differed in language and features from every other Mexican tribe; that their Chief informed him, that their great ancestors, some centuries ago, came from the plains bordering on the great lakes, towards the north, that they were driven from their cities by a fierce and warlike race of strange savages.

There is still another opinion existing, respecting this subject. It appears that Sir Alexander McKensie, on a tour of discovery through the north west territory, to the Arctic ocean, fell in with a tribe of Indians, who to his surprise, spoke the Welsh language, and from the account they gave of the country from whence their progenitors came, he came to the conclusion that they must be the descendants of the Welsh, who with Prince Madoc, embarked at a port in Wales, and with two vessels sailed for some foreign country, in an early period of English history, and was never heard of afterwards. But it is generally supposed they landed somewhere on the shores of the St. Lawrence,

that finding the natives hostile, they followed the course of the river of that name, to Augusta, in Canada, where they erected a large fort, the ruins of which are to be seen about eight miles to the north of Prescott, at a little distance from Mr. Lawrence's mills on what is called the Big Creek. About ten yards from the north west angle, there is a well in a very ruinous state, beyond which is the appearance of a moat of two rods wide, surrounding the fort.

There are many of these ruins found in Canada West, and on the borders of the St. Lawrence in the State of New York. In 1821 or 22, Mr. Abraham Knapp, of Augusta, ploughed up a quantity of broken earthen ware, of very ingenious workmanship, and neatly figured. These relics must have remained there for centuries, as the large stump under which they had lain buried, was only removed a few days previous to their being thrown up by the plough. In 1830, a gentleman living in the Perth settlement, Barthurst district, Canada West, found in the same manner, a copper coin resembling an English penny piece, but larger and heavier. bearing date DCCC as is supposed; the characters being almost obliterated, with this exception; the other inscriptions were so defaced they could not be deciphered. It is therefore probable this piece was dropt by the Welsh, while travelling through that part of the wilderness, towards the west; and that the coin was brought by them from Wales. That it was of European manufacture there can be no doubt; may it not then, be possible that the forts mentioned, were also built by them, and as they were driven by the natives from one place, to retreat

and build in another; and thus continue from post to post, until they arrived in this territory. And finding the country favorable beyond expectation, settled down, and as a matter of necessity for the protection of the whole, built the walls at Aztalan, around their encampment or village to protect them against the sudden surprise of any enemy.

Here, in all probability, they must have remained for a great length of time unmolested, but finally, after a long lapse of years, had perhaps fallen into collision with the natives, were routed, dispersed, the survivors retreating to the spot where McKenzie found their descendants in 1794.

It is singular, and worthy of particular notice, that the ruins at Aztalan and those at Augusta, in Canada West, appear to have been built precisely after the same plan, although not of the same materials.

The author of the book of Mormon, accounts for the origin of the ruins and the people who built them, in the following manner. He asserts that a certain person of the tribe of Joseph, in the reign of Hezekiah, King of Israel, was directed by the express command of God, to depart with his family, from the land of Judea, and flee to a country allotted for them and their posterity—that agreeable to the commandment of the Almighty, they left their native country—wandered through the wilderness and deserts for many years, where they had frequent communications and revelations from the Deity, who directed them on their journey, until they arrived at last, on the shores of the Atlantic. Here, it seems, they were directed to build an ark, sufficiently capacious to contain the whole,

and embark for the promised land; which they did, and under the special providence of God, arrived safe on the great continent of America; there multiplied, and in the course of time, became a great and mighty people, and finally covered the whole continent; built temples, erected altars, and worshiped the God of their forefathers after the manner of the Jews, until the Saviour of the world made his appearance among them, after his crusifixion at Jerusalem; they then turned christians, and immediately commenced a crusade, one tribe against another, for the pontificate sovereignty, until they were all destroyed but one person; who. when he beheld the extinction of his race, destroyed himself. That all the mounds and ancient works found on the continent, were built by them, for forts and places of defence, as the characters written on the golden plates, miraculously found by the Prophet, Joe Smith, some years ago, can testify.

The reader is now in possession of all the principal opinions afloat, respecting the probable, yet doubtful origin and extinction of a people, who unquestionably inhabited these fertile plains, in some former period; but whose history is as yet surrounded with a cloud of impenetrable darkness. That a civilized and scientific race of human beings did occupy these regions, before or subsequent to the flood, no man who has ever visited the ruins at Aztalan can, for a moment doubt. Not having the book of Mormon to refer to when writing the above, we cannot vouch for its correctness; but will venture to say, that it does not materially differ from what the interpreter of the golden plates has written.

It is frequently asked—how are we to account for the monuments lately discovered in South America, and which so much resembles the ancient pyramids of Egypt in their symmetry, configuration and hieroglyhics. If Joe Smith's account be true, the inquiry is already answered, but if not sufficiently satisfactory, the only opinion that can in anywise plausibly bear towards them, is the following. In the reign of one of the Ptolemies of Egypt, an expedition of two vessels was ordered to be fitted up and dispatched by the channel of the Red sea, to explore the coast, and ascertain the configuration of the African continent. After an absence of some time, one of the ships returned without accomplishing the object designed. The other was never heard of afterwards, but is by many supposed to have doubled the cape of Good Hope, and by stress of weather, driven across the Alantic, to the coast of South America. This crew is supposed to be well versed in many of the arts and sciences of the Egyptians of that day. And if they were so fortunate as to land in safety, with their women, they would naturally, as a matter of course, teach their children the same arts and sciences, and perhaps enjoined them to do the same with their offspring. It is altogether likely this crew erected a small pyramid or two in the Egyptian fashion, for a depository of their dead, and that their descendants followed the examples ever afterwards, until they were swept away by a more powerful race; perhaps the ancestors of the existing tribes of South America. However, all this is but vague conjecture, and reasoning from such doubtful premises, nothing more tangible than mere plausibilities can be

arrived at: but it is certain that the whole of this immense continent, was once inhabited by a race of moral beings, far superior in intelligence, industry and science to the present wandering tribes of north, central and south America. But whether they were antideluvians or postdiluvians, from Europe or from Asia, and when they existed, and when they ceased to be, are problems that will perhaps remain forever unsolved.

CHAPTER IV.

Being at Prairieville on a tour of observation, I was invited to accompany a gentleman, to visit the lime stone quarries, at a little distance south of the village, upon examination they were found to be composed of horizontal layers of secondary limestone from 2½ to four inches thick; the uppermost tier covered with a thin coating of black, friable mould. During the course of our researches we found the organic remains of several species of small fish, highly petrified, as well as plants and other fossil curiosities. But the most singular of all, and perhaps the only instance of the kind ever discovered, is the petrified leg of a human being of gigantic size; found by Mr. Bristol in one of these quarries, which he now keeps at his office for the inspection of the learned and curious. It comprises the whole of that part of the leg immediately below the articulation of the right knee joint, to the end of the foot. The shape and form of the calf, ancle, heel and

foot, with the exception of the toes, are as naturally shaped as they were in their original organic state.

The quarry from which this curiosity has been extracted is unquestionably formed of the disintegration of vast beds of marine or fresh water shell. It is as white as chalk, and to all appearance, has, at some former period been subject to the dissolving influence of some subterranean volcano, as the surface of the different layers indicate, by their resemblance to the bubbling action of a boiling thick mass of Indian meal. Mr. W. A. Barstow, Post Master of the village, has in his possesion the petrifaction of a Nondescript reptile, which he picked up with some others, from the earth dug out of a cellar near his office.

The earth covering the site of these quarries, is shallow, not over three or four inches in depth. It is composed of a black vegetable mould and alluvial deposits. From the composition of the under layer of the soil; the organic petrefactions, and the general appearance of the high grounds on either side of the valley on which Prairieville is located, plainly indicate that it must have formerly been covered with water of considerable depth. All the lands on the north, west and south of this promising village, with the exception of those on the borders of Fox river, are, chiefly a mixture of vegetable decompositions, sand, clay and gravel.

The village itself, is situated on the bosom of a romantic and delightful prairie valley, nearly on a level with the limpid waters of the Fox river, which passes through its centre. A little above the bridge the water begins to force its passage through a mass of stones

which disturbs the general quiet of its sluggish course. After passing this bed of stones, it immediately assumes its former placid and unruffled appearance, and so continues, with few exceptions, until it mingles with the sweeping waters of the Mississippi.

The location of Prairieville will make it a bustling and thrifty town.

Whatever cause produced these prairies, they are unquestionably preserved by the fires which annually sweep over them. Experience has ascertained that their soil is, as well adapted to the production of timber as that of the openings; when their tough sward is broken by the plough, or any other method, it is soon turned into forest land, wherever nurseries have been planted they grow with unexampled rapidity. In this territory the prairies and openings are averagedly on a level, and their soil commaterial. An opinion prevails in the eastern countries that they are of a soft miry and boggy nature, incapable of cultivation; this is far from being the case, there are no prairies of the kind, with the exception of a few scattering small marshes, to be found in the territory; their surface is uniformly high and dry. The only objection to their settlement is the inconvenience for want of wood for building and fuel. But the time is at hand when this will no longer be urged as an objection and the prairies will be as eagerly sought for, as they are now avoided, and as densely settled, as they are on their borders. And on account of their fertility and durability of soil, their unparelleled convenience for raising and supporting immense herds of cattle and sheep; agricultural capitalists are beginning to prefer them, not only on that

account, but also from the facilities they offer, and the rich returns they must afford to the possession of extensive dairies, and the unexampled opportunities offered for rearing bees, making honey and bees wax for domestic as well as for commercial purposes.

From the first of May until the latter end of September, the prairies become an immense flower garden, presenting to the eye every variety of the most facinating colours. The first race that appears is of a rich peach blow tint, the next succeeding, a reddish poppy colour, then the violet, the blue, the purple and yellow, in regular succession. From their appearance in spring until the frost ushers in, they are every fortnight succeeded by a new succession, each exceeding its predecessor in beauty and richness of colour. The fragrance continually emitted, by them, and scattered around on "the desert air," with the morning, noon and evening breeze almost persuade one, that he is in the midst of the elysian fields; and that nothing more than the presence of Flora and her beautiful train of lovely houries, were required to finish the fairy scene and make it a variety. It is not astonishing therefore, that the march of enterprise, should be towards the west, a regin of country little else than a continuous garden of fertility.

Of this territory there seems, to have been, but one opinion from the time it was seen by white men. A late English writer in his journey through the west, thus speaks of it. "I consider the Wiskonsan territory one of the finest portions of North America, not only from its soil, but its climate. The air is pure, the summer delightful, and the winters, although some-

times severe, are dry and bracing; very different from and more healthy than any other part of the continent. Indeed, the whole of this beautiful region appears as if nature had so arranged it, that man should have all difficulties cleared from before him, and have little to do, but to take possession and enjoy. There is no clearing of timber required; on the contrary. you have as much as you can desire of clear land. Prairies of fine rich grass, upon which cattle fatten in a short time, lie spread in every direction. The soil is so fertile, that you have but to turn it up, to make it yield grain to any extent; and the climate is incomparably healthy, at the same time that there ts more than sufficient sun in the summer and autumn to bring every crop to perfection, add to this, the western lands possess an inexhaustible supply of minerals, only a few feet under the surface of their rich soil; which is singular and wonderful, as in general when minerals are found below, the soil above is usually arid and ungrateful. The prairies here are not very large, seldom found over ten or fifteen miles in length, but of various breadths; generally speaking, they lie in gentle undulating flats and the copses of wood between them are composed of burr oak openings. To form an idea of these openings, imagine an inland country, covered with verdant trees as thickly planted as in an English park scenery, in fact it is English park scenery, nature having here spontaneonsly produced, what it has been the care and labor of centuries in that country to effect. Sometimes the prairie will run and extend along the hills, and assume an undulating appearance, like the long swell of the Ocean; it is then called rolling prairie.

Often have I looked down upon some fifteen or twenty thousand acres of these prairies, full of rich grass, without an animal tame or wild, to be seen. I would fancy what thousands of cattle will in a few years be luxuriating on those pastures, lowing after their kine, making the welkin ring, which, since the herds of Buffalo have retreated from them, are now useless, throwing up each year a fresh crop, to seed and die unheeded. In the spring and summer months when the grass is short, tender cattle fatten faster on it, than on the young timothy and clover of the old countries. The beef fattened on this feed, is exceedingly tich, tender and well flavored, horses, cattle and sheep, can be raised in great abundance, both on the prairies and 'openings,' with less than one half the common care and expense bestowed on those of the eastern states. The summer range for feed is boundless, and the quantity of wild grass that may be mowed and cured for fodder or market, is entirely at the option of the farmer. Yet very few have settled on the interior of these prairies on account of the distance from timber, but those who have, never regretted it. They found from the exuberance of their crops, the nearer they approached the centre, the richer and more productive the soil. The grass on these prairies are so grateful to the taste of the cattle, that, they have been known to leave fields of young wheat to feed on it, the butter made, while it is tender and young, is well flavored and of a beautiful orange colour, and not surpassed in any country.

These prairies can at present be obtained, at $1,25 per acre; suppose two acres and a half per day can

be broke up, which is allowed to be the common average; an enterprising settler at that rate, can with the greatest ease, plough and sow the first year upwards of sixty acres, realizing on the lowest average, when harvested 35 bushels of wheat per acre, amounting in the whole to 2,100 bushels, now this wheat sold at three shillings per bushels would bring him $787½, a sum which would pay for half a section of land or 300 acres, and leave him a balance of 387½ dollars. Thus in one year by the labor of his own hands he can acquire, even at the reduced price mentioned, a title in fee simple, of as rich and fertile a farm as ever 'laid out of doors', and a handsome balance left to answer other purposes. Now is the time for enterprising farmers, wishing to better their circumstances, and live easy, to avail themselves as early as possibly of the opportunity now offered; for in less than five years there will hardly be an acre of land unoccupied. The tide of emigration is pouring in daily with a rapidity unparralleled in the history of the west. Towns and villages are springing up in every direction as if by the magic of enchantment. Those who have not visited this territory, can form no idea of its salubrious climate, the fertility of soil, and the general purity of its chrystaline waters; the bustle and activity exhibited in every quarter, by the rolling in of settlers with their teams and wagons from the far down east.

Innumerable flocks of sheep can be raised on these natural meadows, with little trouble or exertion. The time, methinks, is not far distant, when wool will become, one of the staple commodities of this territory, for supplying the home as well as foreign manufac-

turing markets. Mr. W. Killip of Rock county who has a fine flock raised on his prairie farm, states that the wool he sheared, of each sheep, was more in quantity and better in quality, than any he had ever sheared or seen in the eastern states. The wool, he further adds was clear and devoid of that burr, furz and other pickings, so commonly mixed with the wool in the eastern states; and which taxes so much time and labor to disentangle. The only trouble he had, to prepare it for the Carding Machine was merely a slight washing. The mutton, he thinks cannot be surpassed. I examined a web of jean cloth of his wife's manufacturing, the wool being the production of his own flock, and as it respects texture and fineness of quality, it equalled any I had ever seen. It is the opinion of the old country emigrants settled in this territory, with whom I have conversed, and who were accustomed to the management of sheep in their native country, that with very little trouble, better wool and more in quantity can be obtained from those raised on the prairies, than from one and a half their number in any other quarter of the globe, for the following reasons:

1st. The temperate and arid state of the atmosphere is better adapted to the nature of their constitutions, than humid and changeable climates.

2d. The prairie feed is more healthy and nutritious than the tame grass.

3d. They are not pestered with the summer flies, so annoying in other countries, forcing them to shelter among bushes and briars, so injurious to the wool.

4th. The prairies always furnishes them with a clean and dry couching place, nor are they subject to

the distempers so common to humid countries and wet soils.

Mr. W. Killip states that sheep from the northern states, transfered to this territory, improve almost immediately after their arrival both in the quality and quantity of their mutton and wool. This gentleman made the first weaving loom and his wife wove the first web of cloth ever manufactured in the territory. Since then, she has woven upwards of 1,800 yards, comprising cloths, bed covers, carpets and towels, and is now fifty seven years of age, and still weaves her ten yards per day.

Emigrants need not, therefore, hesitate to settle on any part of the prairies, for they will find, as before stated, the nearer the approach to the centre the richer and more productive the soil. The corbonate of lime so universally admired by all experienced Agriculturists, for its fertilizing properties, and admitted as the best and most active agent in producing and nourishing grain and grass, is found uniformly and abundantly diffused or intermixed with the soil of the prairies. The only objection to their settlement is the want of timber for fences, building materials and fuel, but let it be remembered when the fires are prevented, these prairies produce timber at a rate of which no stranger can have any just conception, "timber may be artificially produced with little trouble or expense, and to an indefinite extent."

The black locusts may be raised from the seed, with far less labor than a nursery of apple trees; and as it is of very rapid growth, and a valuable and lasting timber for fencing, buildings and fuel, it must claim

the attention of farmers; it forms one of the cleanliest and most beautiful shades, and when in blossom presents a rich prospect and emits a most delicious odor. The planting of the hedge thorn will, unquestionably, supersede the use of timber for fences, it is more permanent, and saves a vast deal of labor, time and expense. The prairie soil is admirably adapted for the production of this impenetrable and ornamental kind of fencing. In a very few years they will become the ornament of the prairie, and an impenetrable barrier against the intrusions of restless and breachy cattle.

On the first settling of the prairies at Illinois, the same inconvenience for want of timber was felt, since then, timber has grown up large enough for farming purposes, and notwithstanding the daily consumption of a dense population, they have timber in abundance. It is, therefore, recommended to the emigrant, where he cannot obtain a portion of timbered land, to settle on the prairie, and as soon as convenient, commence digging a ditch, and from the earth thrown from it raise a wall around the part he intends to plough and sow. This he can do conveniently, and in as short time as any other person can chop the trees, cut the timber in proper lengths, split the rails, haul and set them up. In Illinois, the following plan it is said, was adopted by many of the first prairie settlers, as a substitute for fuel, and found it to answer the purpose, vix: They sowed four or five acres with the seeds of the sun flower, which grows to an enormous size on the prairies; in the fall of the year they had plenty of stocks to carry them through the winter. In this

manner they continued to supply themselves year after year, until their locusts and other timber of natural wrowth became fit for use. Besides the use of the stalks for fuel, the seeds make excellent feed for poultry, and if the farmer chooses, he may, convert the whole by a simple chemical process, into first rate lamp oil. As for building materials, nature it seems has formed the soil of the prairie to answer the purpose most admirably. In its natural state, the soil is friable and porous, but when moistened and rubbed between the fingers, it becomes more plastic and sticky than clay. An extremely simple, durable and economical method of building chimney walls, and in general use in the neighborhood of Rock Prairie, consists simply in ramming this kind of earth, or as the inhabitants term it, prairie soil, firmly between moulds formed of boards, set on the ground plan of the chimney. This mould consists of two sides, each composed of two planks the breadth of the intended chimney, strengthened by several pieces of boards nailed across them, on the out side, at equal distances. Two boards, equal in breadth, to the thickness of the wall are placed between the ends of the planks, to form the ends of the mould: within this mould the earth is thrown to the depth of five or six inches, the whole rammed home with a beetle, and when well compressed, another tier follows, operated on in the same manner, and so on until it is completed. In a few days after the first fire is kindled, this soil becomes harder than brick, and resists the energy of the fire much longer and more effectually. In a short time it assumes a reddish hue, resembling brick. An Inn

keeper at Rock Prairie, built the wall of his chimney of this substance, and in the manner described. It is now seven years since, no part of it seems to be the least injured or worn out by the heat of the fire, and to all appearance may endure for a century. The walls of the ancient city of Aztalan is apparently built of the same material.

A similar method of building the walls of dwelling houses, is in very general use in France, England, Scotland and the Cape of Good Hope. Houses of two hundred years standing, built in this manner, are by no means rare in France. The following directions for this mode of building, are subjoined, for the consideration of emigrants desirous of locating on the larger prairies, transcribed from a *paper in the transactions of the society of Arts, Vol.* 27, by Mr. Salmon, who practiced it to a great extent on the estate of the Duke of Bedford, England.

"The only tools necessary for building, are the moulds and rammers. The moulds consist of two sides, twelve feet long, each composed of two planks, ten or more inches wide an inch thick, strengthened by several pieces of boards nailed across them on the out side, at equal distances. Holes for iron bolts are made at the end of these pieces, at top and bottom, to keep the sides parallel; two boards of the thickness of the wall are then placed at the ends, to form the end moulds. The bolts are made with a large head at one end, and a key passing through the other, to keep the planks firm. The rammer consists of a short staff with a narrow iron head, in order to compress the earth more forcibly in every part, which a wide ram-

mer could not do so well. In forming the angles of a building, four moulds are requisite; each of the boards for the internal angle have two eye bolts, and the boards being set together at the proper angle, a bolt is passed through each of the four eye bolts, forming a kind of hinge. The boards are retained in their position by an iron stay hooked into a staple in each of the boards. The boards for the external angle are connected by two short pieces of iron, projecting from one of the boards, which passes through corresponding holes in the sides of the other boards near the end, and are keyed up on the out side of the mould. The mould frames are then set up, on the ground plan of of the wall, and bolted together, the thickness of the wall regulating the distance from the bottom to the upper part of the mould. Loose earth is then thrown into the mould to the depth of four or five inches, and then drawn back an inch from the face of the mould, to be filled up with a facing composition. The whole then is rammed home until it is quite hard. The common facing stuff is made of one part of lime, and three parts of earth, the same as that used for the wall. These are mixed together and slackened the same as mortar; the more it is moistened the better, provided time can be allowed it to dry and pulverize, so as to be fit for ramming. The better sort of facing has a little more lime in it. After repeated additions of layers of earth and facing, well rammed down, and the mould filled, the keys are taken from the bolts, and the bolts withdrawn. The planks are then removed and put together for another length of the wall, one of the end boards is now taken away, being of no further

use. The moulds being fixed for a new length, the bolts at one end are put through the holes left in the wall, the earth is again thrown in and the former process continued, until one course of the wall is completed after the lower course, the mould is taken apart and joined upon the old course, the lower bolts of the mould being put through the holes which the upper bolts made in the wall on the first operation. But in order that the joints formed between each mould should not coincide in the several courses, the end board in the first set of moulds, is set at the middle, so that the work will form a break joint, as the brick-layers term it, with the courses below. Windows and doors may be left in the walls, by fixing the heads of the moulds and carrying up quoins to form the same. In erecting which, some bond timber should be laid in coarse mortar, and rammed in with the earth; lintels may also be laid at the proper height. This is the cheapest method where only one window or door is wanted; but if many are required, the readiest way would be to make rough frames of boards of equal width to the thickness of the walls, and place where the windows and doors are intended. When done, let the earth be rammed up to them, laying bond timber on the sides and lintels overthem. In both cases the windows and door frames are to be put in their places and fastened to the bond timber, after the walls are up, the bond timber, lintels and plates, should be kept as thin as possible, in order to prevent any disagreement between the earth and timber in the shrinking or drying of the same. The bond timber may be six inches by one and a half, floor or wall plates six inches by two, lintels

about four inches thick. When the whole of the walls are up and covered, the holes should be stopped with very coarse mortar, made of the same stuff as the facing, but used in a more moistened state, and after becoming thoroughly dry, may be either lime washed or finished with rough cast. If it be required to make the finishing as perfect as possible, the following is the best mode, viz: with water and a brush thoroughly wet the walls for two or three yards at a time, then all the parts should be worked while wet with a hand float, until the face be rubbed smooth and even, and becomes of a regular, good color. It should have been mentioned, however, that it frequently happens, the top of one course becomes too dry to attach the next course; it is advisable, as soon as the frame is set for another course, a small quantity of thick grout, composed of one-fifth of lime and four-fifths of earth, be poured on the top of each course, immediately before the next tier is laid on: a small quantity is sufficient, and will add much to the strength of the work, by cementing the courses well together at the joints. The workman should also, with the corner of his rammer, rub a little of that part of the wall up to which he works; this will make the upright joints key well together and unite in a solid manner. The earth proper for the work should be neither sand nor clay singly, but a mixture of both. Clay alone is very objectionable, so is chalk or lime. The bolder and coarser the sort of earth the better; when used it should retain no more moisture, than just to make it adhere under the pressure of the thumb and finger, Where the earth by itself is found improper, it may be ren-

dered so by an admixture of clay or coarse sand, as the case may require. No earth is better adapted for this purpose than the prairie soil. It requires no admixture, nature has already prepared it for immediate use. The economy of this method of building over brick work, applies only to the walls; the roof, floors and fittings, will be nearly the same as other buildings. The walls of a building one story and a half high, twenty-six by thirty-six, can be completely finished in less than five days, for twenty dollars, including every expense; and the walls, when finished, harder, more permanent and enduring, than those made of either wood or brick." (For another method see appendix.)

Nature, although governed by universal laws, never acts without design, has in the absence of timber and stone, most beneficently prepared the soil of these prairies, not only for yielding the most luxuriant crops, but also formed it of a consistence capable of being converted into building materials as enduring as the mountains. It frequently happens that a poor man is so circumstanced, for lack of means, that he is not able to procure shingles to cover his dwelling. In England, Ireland and Scotland, many of the higher, as well as poorer classes of farmers, thatch their barns and dwelling houses with straw, which, for excluding rain and weather, is not surpassed by any kind of covering. The only serious objection against covering dwelling houses with this article, arises from its combustible nature, and aptitude to take fire from chimney sparks. To whatever cause it may be attributed, it is a certain case, few, if any accidents of this nature occur, where thatching with straw is in common use. In the High-

lands of Scotland, the peasantry generally thatch their dwellings with fern, which when dry, is as combustible as straw, yet it is seldom they take fire from chimney sparks.

The prairie soil is well adapted from its plastic nature, to the making of cook stoves, after the Russian fashion. The poor emigrant will find it to answer all the purposes of a cast iron one, retain its heat longer. and diffuse a more uniform and genial warmth. The trouble of making one is very trifling. All that is required, is merely to form a double mould of boards, to the shape you intend the stove, mix the soil with one third lime and three pounds of salt, slacking it as you would other mortar, (the more it is worked the better.) If the platform you intend to rest the stove on permanently, be made of plank; it is advisable to make the hearth part two inches thick; then place the mould on it, throw the composition between the inner and outer moulds, which should be three quarters of an inch apart, ram the soil home with a small headed beetle of one fourth inch diameter, tier after tier until the stove is completed. After taking off the outer mould, let it season a few days, then keep a slow fire in it for a couple of days longer, and you have a stove of your own manufacture, answering all the purposes of a cast iron one.

The above suggestions are respectfully submitted to the consideration of emigrants intending to settle on prairie farms. "Let no emigrant," says the author of Illinois sketches, 1837, "deceive himself with the notion that he can find a spot which will combine all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages of the

country. On every spot he examines, some indispensable thing will appear to be wanting:" although there are few compared to other countries; "nor is it of any use for him to travel the country to any extent, to find as many natural advantages as may satisfy moderate desires. The best policy for an emigrant, after arriving in the territory, and fixing on the county or district in which he intends to reside, is to settle himself on the first spot he finds open for entry, that he thinks may answer his purpose, and resolve to abide there contentedly. No matter how poor he may be, or how much an entire stranger, if he does not begin to dole complaints against the laws, institutions, customs, manners and habits of the people, and compare the superiority of these matters in the place whence he came, he will be received in the country with blunt frankness and unaffected hospitality. But if he begins to affect superior intelligence, and attempt to catechise the people for their habits of plainness and simplicity, and their apparent want of those which he imagines indispensable to comfort, he may expect to be marked, shunned, and called in the way of sarcastic reproach, *a foreigner.*

A principal characteristic of the population of the interior, is a friendly, unaffected hospitality. They make every stranger welcome, provided he will accept it with the same frankness it is offered. Enter whatever house or cabin you may if it be in meal time, you are invited to share a portion,; but you must not offer remarks, or make any invidious comparisons on the accommodations you have had, or the unpleasant things you may have encountered at other places

where you have tarried, as such remarks are considered as reflections upon the people, and those by whom you are now hospitably entertained, will infer that you will, when an opportunity occurs, slander them also. They are sensitive people; ingratitude they cannot endure, especially in a stranger.

Emigrants from Europe, have generally been so habituated to an oppressive and grinding system of laws, and accustomed to pay a most slavish defference to the general grades of the nobility and gentry of their respective governments; and to look up to them as a superior race of beings, while at the same time they were made to keep at an almost unapproachable distance, as an inferior order of the human creation. When they arrive in this equalizing and free country, and finding no haughty lordlings or sprigs of nobility, nor any servile or slavish deference paid to one more than another; and seeing that every man enjoys an equality of rights and privileges; the change is so great, sudden and unexpected, that everything to them appears so strange and different, to what they were accustomed to behold, that after the stupor of surprise is over, without comparing the vassalage they escaped from, to the freedom and privileges they are at liberty now to enjoy, they immediately commence quarreling with the established order of the laws and institutions, as unnatural—extolling the superior intelligence of the mother country, and depreciating everything not in unison with their monarchial prejudices, thereby exasperating the citizens with their folly, who despise their prejudices and pity their ignorance. The American knows he enjoys liberty, to the full, rational sense

of the word. The other knows, if he knows anything, that the only liberty he ever enjoyed, was barely that of breathing, paying taxes, and keeping starvingly poor. It would be well for them, as the ill usage and bad laws of their native countries compelled them to emigrate, to throw off their former notions of government, prejudices and habits, and accommodate themselves to the only institutions in the world, which grants the privileges, and raises them to the manly dignity of real freemen.

Those who cannot reconcile themselves to the republicanism of the country, should pass over into Canada, there they will find a sample of the same laws they were accustomed to, bad lands, a cold climate, little privileges, no encouragement, and an upstart mockery of nobility, to claim the tribute of unmanly servility.

CHAPTER V.

The method of breaking up the prairies, the first time, is the same every where throughout the territory. From three to six yoke of oxen are attached to a plough constructed for the purpose, which is kept very sharp, this plough turns over a sward of two feet wide and between three and four inches deep. A strong team of six yoke, will turn over from three to four acres per day, with the greatest ease. Two yoke will plough up, with the common plough, nearly two acres per day, of the same soil.

The usual time to break up the fallows for winter wheat, is the month of June, when the grass is long and juicy. The sward is turned over so as to lay flat, every spear of grass covered; the edges of the sod touching. About the middle of August, when the grass thus turned over, is supposed to be rotted, the wheat is sown, and if carefully harrowed in, will yield from thirty-five to forty bushels an acre, but if carelessly harrowed, the crop will hardly exceed twenty-five bushels to the acre. After the first breaking up and a crop produced, the soil becomes so loose and friable, that one team of horses is found sufficient to plough the same number of acres per day, that required six yoke of oxen for the first breaking up. The second crop will be better than the first, and the third than either. The ground intended for the corn fallows, is generally ploughed up in May, and without any other preparation. The seed is planted in the following manner: each person makes a cut, either on the edge of the sod or between them, with an old axe, drops the seed in it, compressing the spot with his foot, and thus proceeds, keeping the breadth of two sods between each row. An active hand will plant from two to three and a half acres per day. No further pains or attention is paid to it, until it is ready for harvesting. Corn planted in this manner is called sod corn, and is said to yield from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and not unfrequently fifty.

The soil of the oak openings being more loose and porous than the prairies, three yoke of good oxen will plough from two to two and a half acres per day; the same method of sowing and planting being followed.

When the teams are hired, the common charge for breaking up, is two dollars per acre. In many instances, a single crop of wheat will pay for the land, for fencing, breaking up, cultivating, harvesting, threshing and taking to market.

On the first settling of a new country like this little can be expected in the manufacturing line. But from the abundant facilities which it affords for hydraulic power, much may be expected in a few years. The greater part of the territory, is most liberally supplied, with water power. Flouring and sawing mills, are already in operation on various streams. Probably there is not in any part of the great western world, such immense water powers, as are to be found on the Milwaukie river and its branches. The Fox, Rock, and Wiskonsan rivers also furnish abundant facilities for manufacturing purposes. The agricultural value of the country bordering on these streams and their tributaries, is too well known to require any comment. Its wealth and population will be immense.

The general feature of all the streams watering this region, is their chrystaline purity and uniformity in volume and quantity of water discharged throughout the year; being effected only in a small degree by the vicissitudes of the wet and dry seasons. This arises from their sources being either in springs with which the country abounds, or in lakes, which are numerous in the central region of the territory; and which serves as reservoirs from their equalization of streams, supplied by them, and which furnish some of the most picturesque situations for residences *that fancy can paint*, and a *soil as rich and productive as "heart could wish."*

The face of the country, from Milwaukie to Madison, the capital of the territory, presents a delightfully rolling surface of the most enchanting variety; of thick timbered land, oak openings, prairies, lakes and limpid streams. The soil on the whole of this route is proverbially fertile and the climate equally as healthy, during the spring and summer months the air is indescribably pure and balmy, impregnated with the fragrant odors arising from the verdant foliage of the timbered land, and the flowery tinsled prairies, no pencil can pourtray the soul enchanting appearance, nor give the faintest idea of the rich profusion of gay herbaceous plants, with which these gardens of nature are decorated and exhibit in their season. The undulations of the prairies are generally so gentle, that to the eye the surface has almost the appearance of an uninterrupted level. But when sullen winter spreads her snow cold mantle over these beautiful meadows; how changed is the scene. But a few days ago, and they were robed with the richest profusion of colours that ever graced a botanist's reservatory. The beautifully delicate humming bird, and the busy bee, were then happily gathering honey from every opening flower. The amorous songster of the feathered tribes, were also making the surrounding groves vocal with their music, and myriads of butterflies with golden spotted and silver tinseld wings, were merrily flying from flower to flower, extracting nectar from the distilled morning dew. But where are they now? Alas! All is silent as the tomb, nothing to be seen but a dreary waste of chilly snow, summers winding sheet, nor nothing heard but the melancholy whistling of

the wind, passing through the withered spears of grass which still rise above the snow mournfully deploring, as it were, the sad change which had taken place. Even in this state of silent solitude, a prairie presents to the moralizing philosopher a theme for rich instruction.

The most awfully grand and terrific sight that a person can witness is a prairie on fire. This generally takes place in autumn when the vegetation is seared and dry. If there is any kind of a breeze, it spreads with astonishing rapidity, presenting to the eye of the wondering spectator, one of the most dreadful appearances in nature. The flames rush with the velocity of the wind, making a noise resembling the cracklings of a large piles of burning brush when fanned by the wind, into a mighty flame. The dense rolling volumes of smoke, which ascend from these fires, gives the horizon, particularly in the night time, the appearance of being in a red molten state; putting the beholder in remembrance of that great and dreadful day, when the heavens and the earth shall be burnt and pass away as a scroll. Should a traveller be crossing a prairie during the time of conflagration, the utmost speed of a horse can hardly save him. Many instances have occurred, when the unfortunate traveller and his nimble steed, were overtaken and scorched to death. Scarcely any thing can appear so distressing to a sensitive mind than a prairie after it is run over with a fire. Its former beautiful ornamented robe, is metamorphosed, into a dismally black colour, the whole surface resembling a vast bed of charcoal. The only way to escape the flame of a burning prairie, is to turn the back to the wind, and set fire to the grass

in front, the wind will drive the flame before it, the traveller must then take shelter in the burnt part, where the appraching flame will expire for want of fuel. Notwithstanding this dismal change which has taken place in the appearance of the prairies; in the spring of the year, they are again destined to undergo a transformation of a more lovely and fairy like nature.

Its deadly black pall, by the vivifying influence of the glorious orb of day, gives way to a beautiful mantel of lively green, bedecked with all the ornaments of Flora's pride. The busy little bee, and grass green humming bird, once more, commence their daily labor of extracting from every new born flower its luscious treasure, fled to the balmy forests of the far off sunny south, during the deadly silent winter, are now enlivening the newly clothed groves, with their hymeneal notes, and welcoming the flower strewing paths of summer with cheerful and merry glee. The prairies are again arrayed with a fresh virgin bloom and decorated with all the tinseled beauties of a botanist's garden. There is a life in every flower, an animation in every odor they emit and scatter on the wings of the wind, that is inexpressibly delightful and almost persuades one that he is on enchanted ground. It is singular there are no poisonous reptiles existing on these prairies. There are few springs on them, but water may be plentifully obtained by digging from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface, the water thus procured is pure and salutary, and generally preferred to spring water; the surface is remarkably clear from stone except on the rivers, creeks and branches, in

which many good quarries are to be found both of lime and sand stone.

The agricultural productions of the prairies are wheat, oats, rye, barley, Indian corn, buck wheat, potatoes, turnips, hemp, flax, tobacco, &c. It is a great error therefore, to pass these rich prairies, because timber cannot be found convenient to a location. In Illinois this error, at its first settling, prevailed to a great extent "many settlers then, to their regret, entered the timbered land and left the prairie, because they supposed nobody would enter that without possessing a portion of timber. The prairie has been since entered. And such is the facility for raising timber on them by sowing the seed of the black walnut and locust, that the desire for timber has diminished." Ditching and hedging as practiced in Holland, England and France, and successively adopted on the prairies will be found much cheaper than rails. The crumbling of the earth by frost, may be, easily prevented by sowing blue grass seeds on the side. Mulberry trees can be raised on the slope of the ditch, to great profit. In truth such is the rapid growth of the trees in these rich prairies, that the purchase of these lands at $1,25 an acre, and planted by these trees alone would in a few years be highly valuable. These things being considered, can it be doubted ere long these beautiful prairies, will be adorned by the home of the settler—will re-echo the whistle of the ploughman, as he homewards plods his weary way, "or the glad and joyous song of the reaper as he gathers in the golden harvest." The natural resources of this territory open a field for enterprise and talent to

those who possess sufficient intelligence to examine its facilities that are not common; and promises great profits with little exertion. Many are of the opinion that the accounts published in the news papers of this country, are mere puffs to entice emigration. That this system has been practiced elsewhere cannot be denied; but that this territory is destined to advance most rapidly in the scale of agricultural and commercial importance, and that investments made judiciously now, will ensure great profit, can be made evident to any reasonable mind.

Take the map of Wiskonsan; look at its geographical situation, see the mighty waters of Lake Superior on the north, the blue clear waters of Lake Michigan on the east, and the great Mississippi rolling its accumulating volumes on the west; the river of "flowery banks," the Wiskonsan, with its calm and placid stream, a natural canal, passing through its centre; the beautiful Rock river, another natural avenue winding its course from near Winnebago Lake, through the territory, until it mingles with "the father of waters" the Mississippi. Look again at Fox and Milwaukie rivers each irrigating rich sections of the country, and there is again the beautiful Neenah or Fox river, connecting Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, and that again to within a mile or so of the Wiskonsan, besides numberless other streams on the north with their several branches. There is the noble Sheboygan with its long string of saw mills; the Manitowoc, the east and west Twin rivers, and the Kewahne with their numerous feeders, all, excepting the Rock, Fox and Wiskonsan, empty into Lake Michigan.

When the contemplated canal, connecting Lake Michigan at Milwaukie with Rock river is completed, it will open a direct convenient and profitable communication through, and with the most fertile sections of the interior to the Mississippi, which is capable of sustaining a dense population. The agricultural productions of which, are such as are common to the rich soils; and being intersected by numerons streams, furnishing valuable hydraulic power, and a wholesome atmosphere, will if the work is carried on, become one of the most important improvements in the western country. This work when finished will be the great artery of internal communication which through its appendant branches, and lateral connections with rivers, will extend its vivifying influence directly to the most valuable portion of the territory. When the facilities which are presented for the construction of this improvement, is contemplated, the small extent, not exceeding fifty miles of artificial works necessary to bring together the numerous natural avenues of trade, the aggregate length of which is probably four hundred and sixty miles expanding into every section of the interior, and from thence to the distant markets of New York, and the manufacturing districts of the east, as also to New Orleans and the plantations of the lower Mississippi, who can estimate the commercial and agricultural importance of this highly promising territory.

The immediate improvement of the Rock river for steam boat navigation is an object, not only required on account of its connection with the contemplated Milwaukie and Rock river canal, but to accommodate

an extensive and fertile country through which that stream runs. Heading near Lake Winnebago in the north it winds its way south, through one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in the world, and empties through the state of Illinois into the Mississippi river. This state has made liberal appropriations for the improvement of that portion which runs through the state, and which contains the worst obstructions. Those in the territory are but few, and easily removed. The soil upon the shores of this stream, is in many places, in a fine state of cultivation, and in a few years it will be lined with an industrious and wealthy population.

Already a number of towns of several hundred inhabitants have sprung up, filled with stores of merchandize for the accomodation of settlers. But for want of convenient communications, the merchants have to labor under great disadvantages in the transportation of their goods, and of course must sell at a great advance to save them from loss. This extra cost comes out of the settlers, and must continue to drawn from them, till a more easy means of reaching market is provided. Thousands of bushels of wheat which are selling at from three to four shillings a bushel, could be exported from Rock river, the receipts of which from the east would serve to enrich the farmer and the country, and renovate the drooping spirit of inactivity, and cheer up the disappointed and desponding. For want of pine upon any of the tributaries of Rock river, the inhabitants are at great inconvenience and expense in obtaining the requisite lumber for building. They have to pay a very high rate for pine lumber and obtain it with difficulty

at that. At Milwaukie such lumber is selling from ten to twelve dollars per thousand; and if the Milwaukie and Rock river canal were open, it could be furnished on any part of the Rock river, for a far less price. The great quantity that would be sent from Milwaukie, would make no small item in the business of the place, and of the canal. This is but one commodity, but many others might be mentioned with equal propriety in demonstrating the importance of a means of transportation west.

In connection with the Milwaukie and Rock river canal, the improvements of the Pickatonica is an important consideration. Entering the state of Illinois, from the south west corner of Iowa county, it winds its course through a rich and beautiful country, and empties into Rock river a few miles below the state line. The Pickatonica is a deep sluggish stream, and is represented by those who have boated lead upon it, to be easily made navigable for boats of light draught, to the territorial line. A company has been chartered, called the "Pickatonica navigation company," for the purpose of making improvement, from Mineral point to the state line. The length of the work is thirty miles; the country through which it passes, is rich with lead and copper mines, but for want of this canal, the mines are compelled to convey their mineral forty miles to Galena, with animal power, and over rough roads losing almost one half the profits, in being thus compelled to use such tardy and expensive transportation. For lack of these internal intercommunications, the territory is deprived of the benefits of the mineral trade; while it is enriching the towns of a

neighboring state. Although there is no objection to their prosperity, yet there is a very great one against converting the resources of Wiskonsan for that purpose, and thereby retarding the growth of one of the finest countries in the world. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that two thirds of the mineral shipped from Galena is the production of this territory. Such facts should rouse the public spirited citizens to a sense of their interests, and induce them to make every effort to keep this valuable trade, as much as possible within the territory, and secure the cheapest and most expeditious transportation to New York. If it is not prevented, the country will be drained of its wealth, and when it will take its place by the sides of the sister states in the union; it will find itself, robbed of its richest treasure.

The improvement of the Pickatonica, is only carrying out one of the objects of the construction of the Milwaukie and Rock river canal. The means of transporting the mineral to Lake Michigan must be afforded to the mines. If that object can be obtained, they will be able to reach a New York market at one half the expense. That state is deeply interested in this project, for it is no less than the extension of the great Erie canal into the heart of the mineral regions of Wiskonsan. It will divert the trade from the Mississippi to the lakes, and add wealth to the state. It will greatly augment the carrying trade upon the Erie canal, and increase the means for the enlargement of that great work, which has been commenced with a public spirit worthy of the empire state.

The improvement of the Catfish or four lakes river

is an object of consideration, in connection with the Milwaukie and Rock river canal. This stream runs from Madison the seat of government, and empties into Rock river about six miles below Lake Hoshkonong. It passes through a fine, rich, undulating country, beautifully diversified with prairies and oak openings, affording to the farmer all the varieties for convenient and easy improvement. The improvements of the Platte river up to the town of Platteville, is an important work to that section of the country. Platteville is a flourishing town, with several hundred inhabitants, which has sprung up in a few years in the vicinity of the Platte mines. The country around is well populated, and already it has some of the finest farms in the territory; which are now seeking a market, on the Mississippi for its surplus produce.

The miners labor under the same difficulties as those about Mineral point, in the transportation of their lead to market, having to convey it to Galena or Sinipee, with wagons and teams. There is another subject of vast importance to the territory, which ought not to be lost sight of. It is the construction of a rail road from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. By the number of works which are being projected and prosecuted in the east, with a spirit and enterprise peculiar to the American people, and the regular and continuous line presented from New York to Lake Michigan, we are forcibly impressed with the importance of extending this magnificent chain of internal improvements through Wiskonsan to the Mississippi river. A route has been projected from Niagara river, along the Northern shore of Lake Erie through Canada to

Detroit. A survey and report has been made upon this route by an able engineer, pronouncing it perfectly feasible; and would no doubt ere this have been under construction, had the patriots succeeded in achieving their independence.

The state of Michigan is constructing a rail road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand river, and as soon as it is completed, the enterprising citizens of Wiskonsan, will have steam boats plying from its termination to the different harbors in the territory. But if there is not a continuation of this great route from the lake through Wisconsan to the Mississippi; the travel will be diverted to Chicago, and thence to the Mississippi; thus depriving the citizens and the country of a great and increasing source of wealth passing through a region surpassing almost any in the world in natural beauty and diversity of scenery, it would draw the travel from other routes which are not possessed of these advantages.

The pleasure seeking traveller, naturally fond of variety, would seek this route, more especially as it would be in a direct line from the Falls of Niagara, to the Falls of St. Anthony, which in a few years will be a place of resort for the fashionable world. And as the tide of immigration is continually rolling farther and farther westward, the upper Mississippi will in a short time contain a dense population, studded with rich farms and thrifty villages. This is no fancy sketch; but drawn from its analogy to the settlement of other countries.

But a few years since and western New York, which is now almost one great farm, interspersed with towns

and villages, was a howling, dreary wilderness. Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, have only come into notice a few years since, and Wiskonsan which has borne a name less than eight years, contains a population almost sufficient to entitle her to a place in the union. And must we not suppose that emigration will continue to flow into the far west, until the present frontier counties become thickly settled? It should be the policy of Wiskonsan to be prepared to reap a portion of the benefits which must necessarily result from the population of the west, and prepare the means of connecting improvements with those of the east, affording a ready and easy access to market.

Iowa Territory is settling like magic, and producing a large surplus, which would be sent to New York by way of the lakes, if a rail road were constructed from the Mississippi to lake Michigan. The people of Iowa are as deeply interested in the completion of this work, as those of Wiskonsan. There cannot be a particle of doubt entertained, even for a moment, but that at its termination on the Mississippi, there will spring up a city of great magnitude, and immense commercial importance, forming a focus for other mighty undertakings, extending still farther west. The completion of this work would give Wiskonsan the transportation of the produce of Iowa to lake Michigan, and would build up a lake port town which would be the pride of the west. He who will trace back the last ten years, and examine the latent resources of the country, which have been developed, and which added to the national wealth—and view the wonderful and magic changes which have been made in the wilderness, once so

hopeless and solitary, will be ready to join in the brilliant anticipations of the future, and picture a prospect prolific with boundless enterprise and successful results.

The everlasting mines of lead and copper in the south and west; the increasing importance of the fisheries at Twin Rivers and along that coast; the pineries at Sheboygan; the incalculable quantities of grain, beef and pork, which will be raised and exported from this territory, is beyond the possibility of present calculation, besides the unparalleled opportunities, conveniences and facilities afforded to mechanics and laborers, to do well; should the intended public improvements progress, would be hardly equalled any where else.

Wiskonsan, with a climate proverbially healthy, and a soil equal to any in the world, must not suffer such blessings to pass unimproved. The citizens must begin a system of internal improvements, and urge on the prosecution of the Milwaukie and Rock River canal, the beneficial effects of which will be felt and applauded by succeeding generations. It is not necessary to involve the future state in a debt, from which she can only extricate herself by a sacrifice of credit, or a system of direct taxation. It is only necessary to make use of the means now at her command. Congress perceiving the good effects resulting from the land appropriations already made, will unquestionably be induced to pursue a still more magnanimous course towards her, and make further appropriations for other works, in prosecution of the policy already commenced. It may be assumed that Milwaukie is the most natural point of concentration for the business of the southern

division, and Green Bay the northern, and that a connection between the northern and southern navigable waters, in nearly a direct line between these leading commercial points, would be productive of important benefits to the two great divisions of the territory, and consequently to the territory at large. The more these lines of intercourse can be extended, the more compact and concentrated the business of the country can be rendered, and the greater will be the developement of its native resources.

The limits of Wiskonsan, at present, embrace about eighty thousand square miles.

The government surveys have not been extended but a short distance north of the Neenah and Wiskonsan rivers. Thirteen thousand square miles south of those rivers have been surveyed, one third of which is yet subject to entry.

One hundred and thirty-seven townships in the Green Bay land district, have been offered for sale, of which not more than thirty-seven have been sold, and the residue continue subject to private entry at the land office, for $1.25 per acre. The townships in the eastern part of this district, nearest to lake Michigan, are timbered with pine, sugar maple, beach, white ash, oak, butternut, black cherry. and hickory, and then a few groves of hemlock and white cedar.

The western townships are either prairie, or timbered with burr, black and white oak, generally known as "oak openings." On the margin of the streams, there are sugar maple, black and white ash; and in all the townships but four, there is timber sufficient for fencing, and all agricultural purposes. The prairies

in this district are generally the highest land, or the dividing ridges of the country. There is a high lime stone ridge which is filled with springs of the purest water, which divides the waters of lake Michigan from those which flow to the Mississippi. In this ridge, a beautiful *free stone* has been struck on the bank of the Winnebago lake. Discoveries of lead mineral have been made in this district, but none of them have been worked. At Green Bay, a mass of virgin copper weighing forty-two pounds, was ploughed up by a farmer in his field, in 1827, and many smaller masses have been found in this vicinity.

The Milwaukie land district contains one hundred and fifty-two townships, of which fifty-four have been offered for sale and one half of them sold to individuals, the remainder subject to private entry, the most of which have been since taken up.

The best and most extensive farms in the territory, are in this district. The head of the Grand prairie of Illinois, reaches lake Michigan at Southport and Racine; the southern part of the district, therefore, is prairie and timbered land. In the northern parts, the forests are more dense; and there is much sugar maple. beach, white and black ash, butternut, and black walnut, especially along the streams. There is a lime stone ridge running nearly north and south parallel to the lake, which separates the waters of the Milwaukie and Rock rivers. In the western part of this district, many discoveries of lead have been made, and some of the mines are now worked.

The Mineral Point land district contains one hundred townships; all of which have been some time in market,

and a large portion of them has been sold. Being equally valuable for mining and agriculture, they have attracted the attention of foreign capitalists, and many tracts are now held by non-resident proprietors. The country is much broken by prairie ridges, which are high and abrupt, and almost every stream runs in a deep valley; it is therefore quite impracticable to traverse it in any direction on a straight line. The roads are generally upon the ridges. Peaks of mountains are standing upon the summit of these ridges, which are called "mounds," and which may be seen at a distance of twenty miles or more. The highest of these are the "Blue mounds," and the "Platte mounds." The upper Mississippi lead mines are chiefly situated in this district, and are now known as the "Wiskonsan lead mines." Their annual produce has been from from fifteen to twenty millions pounds of lead. The value of the lead rent, paid by the mineral district of Wiskonsan, to the general government, is estimated at $270.000. Extensive mines of copper have also been discovered in this district, which the proprietors have been unable to work, for the want of capital; several tons of the ore are now lying upon the surface by the mines. In the county of Grant, in this district, there is as much good farming land as can be found in any other part of the territory, within the same number of square miles; and the best grove of timber in the district, is on the Platte river.

These districts are well watered by springs and brooks, and are in all respects favorably situated for agriculture. There are farms on the east shores of Winnebago lake, which have produced fifty bushels of

corn to the acre, with no more than ordinary cultivation; and Wiskonsan potatoes have become as celebrated in the west, as the Irish are in the east. Fields of winter wheat have yielded on the average thirty-five bushels to the acre, and the farmers state that they can obtain from fifty to ninety bushels of oats to the acre. The Dutton corn, and some of the varieties of corn which are raised in Ohio, grow and ripen as far north as Winnebago lake

There are now entire townships of prairies and timbered land well watered, and of first rate quality, in the Green Bay district, which can be entered at the land office, for $1.25 per acre, by those who wish to form settlements of from thirty to one hundred families. Such an opportunity for making selections for large settlements on the public lands, and of acquiring an immediate title without competition, has seldom or never been offered by government. Being free from the diseases of a more southern climate, possessing great fertility of soil, pure water, and a salubrious atmosphere; this whole region is particularly attractive to the eastern emigrant.

For the last fifteen years, there has not been at any time more than one foot of snow on the ground at Green Bay, which is in latitude 44° 20′, and usually much less; the weather is clear and cold from the middle of December to the middle of March, which is the usual duration of winter. In Wiskonsan, there seems to be everything to induce the United States to make the required improvements. Opposite Fort Howard, on the river Neenah, at the head of Green Bay, stands the beautiful town of Astor. It is one of the most

interesting places in the west — good society, a healthful location, and a fruitful country. The Neenah is about two hundred miles long, including the lakes which it connects; and below Winnebago lake, its mouth varies from a quarter to a mile. Above this lake its bottom is muddy.

The Wiskonsan river is about five hundred miles in length, and from the portage to its mouth, its average width exceeds half a mile, and its bottom is generally sandy, and is without rapids.

Rock river is about three hundred miles long, with a stony bottom. It has few rapids.

If the improvements contemplated were completed, much of the travelling to the south, would be through the lakes, up the Neenah, and down the Wiskonsan river to the Mississippi. This region is surrounded with an atmosphere that has no taint of sickness in its balmy breeze. From the days of Father Hennepin, who visited these lakes and rivers in 1679, down to this time, the heights of Wiskonsan have been fanned by the purest air. Along the Neenah, the manufacturer will find two of the very best water powers— one at De Pere, the present head of steam boat navigation; and the other at the Kaw Kulaw rapids. They are scarcely equalled in any of the states. Every individual residing in the south, should anxiously desire an opening passage to the lakes from the Mississippi. The Neenah and Wiskonsan occasionally, in the swelling of their streams, intermingle their waters, being only one and a quarter miles apart; the Neenah running with a smooth and gentle current to the lakes, and the Wiskonsan sweeping its way to the Mississippi.

In the judgment of all correct observers, the day is near, when factories will be busily employed in these salubrious regions upon the southern staple, cotton; and when the navigation shall have been completed, as proposed, it may be reached by the southern planter in seven or eight days at farthest. As soon as this great line is opened, the expenditure being so small that no one should object to it; all will see and realize the full merits of this imperatively called for improvement. The Wiskonsan river is margined with a most magnificent scenery, its name signifies "the river of flowery banks." When these two streams shall have been united in the bonds of abiding amity, and can be traversed by the same vessels throughout their united extent, one can then leave Buffalo and reach New Orleans by this route, propelled the whole distance by steam. It can only be necessary to present this view, to satisfy the east, the west, the north and the south, that this union should be consummated without delay. It may not be out of place here to remark, that a portion of the navigation of Neenah river, is through lake Winnebago, one of the most splendid sheets of water in the whole west. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and ten miles wide. Its circumference is seventy-four miles, and covers 211.64 miles surface.

It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the matchless beauty and sublimity of the natural scenery of lake Winnebago. It must be seen before its full effect can be duly appreciated. Besides, in a voyage from the Mississippi, up the Wiskonsan and down the Neenah, to Buffalo, by Green Bay, the

traveller will pass by the romantic island of Mackinaw, where the white fish and fine flavored salmon trout can be obtained in the greatest abundance. Whenever the junction between the Mississippi and the lakes shall be effected, these fish will be sent in great profusion to the southern market, and will unquestionably become a profitable article of commerce to those who may be engaged in the northern fisheries. Such travellers as do not wish to go as far east as Winnebago lake, or who prefer the pleasures of hunting, fishing, or bathing, nearer home, and at the same time to explore the mineral regions of Wiskonsan, they can visit, by the way of Rock river, the enchanting four lake country; or leave the Mississippi at Lenapee, and pass through the mines in stage coaches, to Madison, the seat of government, which is tastefully located upon a beautifully inclined eminence, overlooking the third and fourth lakes; a spot unrivalled by any seat of government in the known world. Not far from this charming location, the lands are underlaid with the richest minerals, a large portion of which will, undoubtedly, be sent north by the new line of navigation.

And what seems to be the wonder of all the scientifics who have visited that district is, that this mineral land is not broken and sterile, as in other mineral countries; but is covered by a deep and most fertile soil. It may be farmed for years, and then the owner, if he thinks prudent, may dig up his hidden treasures. The farmer residing near the mines, will always find a quick and ready sale for his produce. Strangers are continually arriving from Cornwall, in England, which is considered the home and country of the best

mines in the world; a large portion of them are settling at Mineral Point, one of the most important towns in the whole territory. If the farmer does not live in the vicinity of the mines, or should wish another market, they can reach Milwaukie, that beautiful lake city, with her inviting bay—a town which is destined, when she shall have her harbor made, to rival the best and most wealthy cities in the east. Those residing farther south can wend their way to Racine and Southport, two growing sister towns of the thriving lake family. Those who desire to urge their way up or down the Mississippi, can leave the western side of the territory at Prairie du Chien, Cassville, Lafayette, or Lenapee —towns although in the morning of their existence, are destined soon "to lengthen their borders and strengthen their stakes."

All this, too, without reference to the disputed territory which Illinois declines to give up to Wiskonsan, on account of its valuable lands, splendid towns, and excellent and intelligent population. But Wiskonsan must succeed in this claim, as well on accout of its justice, as the determined resolves of those residing within her boundaries, to have their rights. Illinois will have to give up this section of the country, for a mere legislative claim can never be sustained against a constitutional grant. The union among those who wish to have the line of Wiskonsan fixed agreeably to the ordinance of 1787, is so strong, that it cannot be successfully resisted. These men can wield a moral and political power that must produce acquiescence; and the sooner the fictitious claim is settled, the better for all parties. To form a true estimate of the terri-

tory of Wiskonsan, as recognized by the ordinance, one must read the able report of Professor Owen, who recently, under the orders of government, has made a full communication upon its great value. When this report shall have been generally read, it will excite the amazement of men of letters and intelligence everywhere, to find such an overflow of all that is beautiful and essential to man's happiness, concentrated in a single section of this great country.

It may be added, that the territory of Wiskonsan has as many lakes abounding with fish, within her borders, as the empire state; and bids fair from her fine forests, her copper, her lead, her iron, her zinc, and her incomparable fish, her fertile soil, and above all, her proverbially salubrious climate, to at least equal any other portion of the republic. The greater part of the valuable lands of the territory are yet in the hands of government for sale. Indeed, the striking characteristics of this region are so captivating, that many of the most enlightened subjects of the old world are looking to it as their home, and the home of their children. Is it, therefore, proposing too much to the United States, the great land holder of the territory, to make an appropriation to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi—a communication too, that forms a direct and facile communication with Fort Snelling, Fort Winnebago, Fort Crawford, and Fort Howard. In the event of a war, this union of the forts would be highly advantageous; and in peace, we could traverse a country either for business or pleasure, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, in which health confessedly holds a delightful and perennial sway.

The almost countless number of steam boats that now send up their "pillars of cloud by day, and pillars of fire by night," over our immense inland seas, our mighty Mississippi, our far reaching Missouri, our beautiful Ohio, our Red river, famous for the rich land it washed, bespeak in language of thunder, and in characters of light, what the spirit of enlightened emigration has done for this new land of promise. The great flood of people, flowing like a tide from the east, to make their homes on the confines of this distant territory, to extend the power and to defend the republic if necessary, are justly entitled to good roads, and to have their rivers freed from obstructions. In the eyes of the purest philanthrophy, it is a pleasing subject of contemplation, to feel and know that a mighty band of settlers can form a magic cordon, that peacefully, though most potentially makes the spirit of blood and Indian massacre quail within its peace-preserving circle. It is not merely the oppressed and trodden-down subjects of despotic Europe, but many of the most wealthy and enterprising citizens of the United States, are forsaking the comfortable homes of their fore-fathers, to examine the prospects of this far famed land of promise and plenty. With such advantages as this territory holds forth to the young and enterprising, it does not require the Scotch Highlander's second sight, to determine the future wealth and condition of the country.

CHAPTER VI.

Up to the year 1835, Milwaukie contained but five small log houses, including Mr. Solomon Juneau's store, and a population of only thirty souls. Mr. Juneau is the oldest settler in the country; and the original owner of the site of the east ward of the town. He was twenty two years agent for the American Fur Company at this post, and as soon as the Indians had withdrawn across the Mississippi, and the establishment broken up; he turned immediately, the energies of his active mind to the settlement of the country. To his enterprise and perseverence the rapid growth and unparalleled prosperity of Milwaukie, in the first instance is chiefly indebted. The first schooner that ever entered the Milwaukie river, was during a night in the fall of the year 1831, with a consignment of goods for Mr. Juneau, the only trader in the place, who, with the few inhabitants, when they saw her at anchor opposite his store, were as much amazed as the aboriginals of St. Salvador in the west Indies, were when first they saw Columbus' flotilla, "walking as things of life" on the great waters of the mighty deep. Mr. Byron Kilborn shortly afterwards laid out the west ward, on the opposite bank of the river; he has done much in settling and exploring the resources of the country. The inducements they conjointly held forth and the assistance they rendered to the first adventuring settlers, awakened a spirit of emigration of enterprise and improvement which has scarcely a parallel in the history of the west. The latter after ex-

amining the interior first suggested the feasibility of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, by means of a canal from Milwaukie to Rock river; the feasibility of which he immediately represented to Congress, who granted the alternate sections five miles on each side of the line of the canal for the purpose. But on account of some misunderstanding between the company incorporated for carrying the work into effect and the territorial legislature, this noble project is for the present quashed. In 1835 the population of Milwaukie amounted to thirty souls in 1842 it amounted to nearly four thousand. The number of buildings in 1835, was only five small log houses, in 1842 it numbered eight hundred. A large portion of the buildings are substantial and of neat workmanship, principally of framed timber, but many of the business and dwelling houses are temporary frames of one story. The streets are generally from eighty to one hundred feet wide, rates for building are lower perhaps than in any other part of the United States. This is owing to the large number of building mechanics, which flocked in during the past season, yet rents are much higher in proportion: every house bringing from forty to fifty per cent upon its cost, including the price of the lot.

The following enumeration will give you some idea of the business of the place. There are fifty stores, some of which sell at wholesale; eight large forwarding houses, five of which have been built recently; twelve regular Inns, two breweries, one only in operation, thirty groceries, one furnace; two printing establishments, the Courier office a Democratic paper;

the Sentinel a Whig paper; thirty Attorneys, eight Physicians, eight Evangelical Preachers of the following orders, two Roman Catholic Priests, one Episcopalian, one Presbyterian, one Congregational, one Episcopal Methodist, one Universalist, one Unitarian, and a few Nothingarians, two female and four male Schools, a thriving Temperance Society on the total abstinence plan, four Sunday Schools, one Book Store and circulating Library, one Hat Factory, a number of Boot and Shoe Stores, four Saddle and Harness Makers, a Court House and Post Office, one Register and one Insurance Office, two Tanneries, one Grist and one Saw Mill, a Woolen Manufactory, four Cabinet Shops, and a host of Tailors.

The Court House is a large and spacious frame building of finished workmanship. It was built by Mr. Juneau in 1836, at a cost of six thousand dollars, which he gave to the county as a present, with two and a half acres of land. This spirited gentleman in conjunction with Mr. Martin, expended four thousand five hundred dollars on that part of Water Street, leading to Walker's point. There are several boarding houses. The streets are laid out at right angles of ample width. There is a Lyceum also, which attracts the attention of the young men, who engage in the public discussion of questions.

Such is the history and prosperous state of Milwaukie. Its rapid growth is another evidence of the enterprising spirit and go a head character of the American people.

The town of Milwaukie is the largest in the territory, and as before remarked; has grown up almost,

entirely within ten years. It is the seat of Justice for the county; it is about two and a half miles from the mouth of the river of that name, and within a quarter of a mile of the lake. Immediately back of the town the land rises to an elevation of one hundred feet, affording airy and healthy situations for residences commanding a beautiful view of the lake and bay, with its shipping. Around the base of this rising ground, there are many springs of pure cold water, sufficient to supply the necessities of the town.

The river Milwaukie passes between the east and west wards, and is of sufficient width and depth to prevent the accumulation of sand banks in the harbor and capacious enough for all the shipping on the lake. The depth of water varying from 15 to 18 feet.

Appropriations have been made by Congress for a harbor. During the last four years, more shipping and property have been shipwrecked on the lake, in the autumnal storms, than would have been required to complete the contemplated harbors of Milwaukie, Racine and Southport. For want of such safe retreats in the fall storms, a number of shipwrecks have taken place and many souls perished, what future disasters may take place, should another season pass without further legislative appropriations, for these indispensable and imperiously called for harbors, the misfortunes will tell when they happen.

The promising city of Milwaukie is connected, by means of the numerous steam boats, ships, brigs and schooners that navigate the great chain of fresh water seas of the north, with all the ports on lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, to and from which va-

rious lines of regular packets, are constantly departing and arriving. The country on the north, west and south of it is covered with heavy timber. The soil is rich and fertile producing luxuriant crops of every description. Clay of a superior quality is found near the surface, within the limits of the town. Brick yards are being in operation, and the city will soon present a splendid appearance of brick buildings. This place was formerly the depot of an extensive and valuable fur trade; but since the departure of the natives in 1836, this business has been transferred to Green Bay.

Ten years ago, the untutored Indians here, built their wigwams and for centuries roamed unrestrained, the wandering lords of this vast domain, and in all the pride of their heriditary independence, pursued their game unmolested. Here in the consciousness of their well formed and athletic powers, they traversed the boundless wastes, alternately drinking and quenching their thirsts from the clear chrystal waters of lakes Michigan and Superior, frequently bathing their tawny limbs in the majestic waters of the Wiskonsan and Mississippi. Here was the home and graves of their forefathers and the birth place of their children. Here they drew their first, and here they expected in the midst of their independent warlike tribes, to have drawn their last breath, and leave their posterity in the peaceable possession of their hereditary hunting grounds; but where are they now? Ah! how mutable and transient are the fleeting concerns of this life. Where indeed are those sons of the forest, those wandering warriors, once the terror of the pale faces.

They are gone to the far, far west, to be again perhaps driven farther off by the mighty rolling tide of civilized emigration. With what resolution and fierce desperation did they contend, under the direction of their celebrated chief Black Hawk, against their more accomplished enemy, the pale faces, whose rifles sent unerring death in their ranks, and compelled them to relinquish their rights of heritage before they could bid farewell to the graves of their forefathers. They are gone like a tale that has been told, without leaving scarcely a trace behind.

They it appears have succeeded a race of superior intelligence, of whom history is silent, and we ignorant. And now they in their turn have been ousted by a caste more intelligent and enlightened than either; and who in the fluctuating course of time and events, may be, perhaps, superceded by a race, more cruel, fierce and blood thirsty than even the war like red man, who like the primitives that raised the ruins at Aztalan, have disappeared to return no more forever. The solitude that once reigned in this territory, during his time, is now succeeded by the bustle and din of civilized life. Carriages and vehicles of different costly workmanship, are now rattling daily over the ground, where once the noble stag was wont to bound. Cities, towns and villages are seen, with their spires glittering in the morning sun, where a few years ago the unlettered Indian and his tawny offspring, rejoiced under the shade of his smoky wigwam.

The prairies that were formerly a mere waste under the reign of the savages, and covered with droves of Buffalo, are now converted into richly laden fields of

grain. The oak openings, once the resort and sheltering places of the bulky Buffalo, the nimble deer and bounding stag, are now converted into grazing pastures, beautiful groves, and delightful summer shades, for the more profitable and tamely herds of civilized man.

This region, lately the happy abode of the uncivilized children of the forest, has undergone a thoroughly radical change from its former state of savage solitude, to the bustling, cheering animation of industrious civilized life. Altars to worship the only true and living God are raised, where once the savage Indian prophet exercised his necromancy, with tortuous exertions, fiendish gesticulations and hellish invocations to his Manitou. Hymns of praise are sung to the saviour of mankind, and re-echoed from grove to grove, where often, the dreadful war whoop and bloody war dance, broke the silence of nature's solitude. By whom has this wonderful change been made? By the adventurous, moral and enterprising emigrant from the eastern states. Wherever the American agriculturist goes, his bible accompanies him, he worships as he works with all his might. He has no faith in a cold formal method of worshipping, his whole soul and body is engaged, and never better pleased than when the whole meeting is praying at once, the louder the better. When he labors whether on the farm or at a trade every one about him must work with the same energy, and feel the same interest.

CHAPTER VII.

The natural advantages of the city of Milwaukie, and the enterprise and capital concentrating there, must in a short time, make it the great emporium of the western trade. The completion of the Rock river canal, if ever finished, will give it a water communication with the principal towns of the territory, and render it the greatest mart for agricltural produce of any in the western hemisphere.

Adjoining the westward of the town, there is one of the most splendid artificial hydraulic powers in North America. This is an important work, and speaks loudly in behalf of the ingenuity and enterprise of the citizens who constructed the works. It cannot fail to become in a short time, a highly lucrative concern to the territory, increasing with the growth of the country, especially when we look forward to the immense quantity of grain which must be raised in a few years, and transported to Milwaukie. to be manufactured for an eastern market. This artificial power is capable to put in operation, seventy five run of mill stones, exclusive of an immense number of other manufacturing machineries. The dam of this admirable work has been contracted and erected by John Anderson Esq. It is distance about a mile and a quarter up the Milwaukie river, from the upper end of the westward of the town, and is perhaps one of the most solid, durable and perfect works of the kind ever constructed in this or any other place. The bulwark is composed of large green trees with the

branches; the butt ends placed down stream; the width of the dam at the base is eighty four feet; the bottom course of trees are thirty feet long, each upward course increasing in length until the uppermost tier measures fifty seven feet in length. Between the several courses transverse pieces are placed close to the built ends, so as to give them an elevation of three feet base to one foot perpendicular. The whole covered with coarse gravel. The dam is four hundred and eighty feet long, eighteen feēt deep and eighty five feet wide. It took four thousand cords of wood and one hundred thousand yards of gravel. At the end of the dam nearest the west ward of the town, there is a lock or feeder eighty seven feet long by fifteen feet wide, which supplies the hydranlic canal with any quantity of water required, this conductor extends to within a few yards of the town.

Milwaukie bay is in the form of a crescent or semicircle, its diameter extending from the north to the south cape, a distance of six miles, the indentation from the centre of the diameter is nearly three miles to the beach north of the mouth of the Milwaukie river: vessels anchor securely in this bay, from every storm except an easterly one, which seldom occurs in the navigation season. The bottom is clay and makes excellent anchorage ground. It receives the Milwaukie river half a mile south of the centre of the bay.

The harbor is built at the mouth of the Milwaukie river, but the principal landing place is at present the pier near the village.

Lake Michigan is one of the largest of the great chain of inland seas, and the only one which lies

wholly within the limits of the United States. It is 400 miles in length and seventy miles average breadth, covering an area of twenty two thousand miles, or fourteen millions and eighty thousand square acres exclusive of Green Bay, which is an arm of the same great lake, being one hundred miles long and twenty broad, covering an area of one million two hundred and eighty thousand square acres. The mean depth of Lake Michigan is one thousand feet. Its greatest breadth is between Milwaukie and the mouth of Grand river in Michigan, which is supposed to be from ninety to one hundred miles. The banks of the western coast are very steep and high; and are composed of clay, intermixed with gravel rising from twenty to sixty and eighty feet above the water, sometimes based upon horizontal layers of secondary limestone rock. The constant action of the waves and frost in winter, are generally undermining and wearing away the banks. This lake is entirely destitute of Islands, except at the northern extremity. Its surface is four hundred and seventy eight feet above the sea; it discharges its waters into Lake Huron, through the straits of Mackinaw; but there are striking proofs of its having formerly discharged a portion of its waters towards the south, through the valley of the Illinois river.

Milwaukie county is twenty four miles wide by thirty long, embracing a surface of four hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred square acres. Bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the south by Racine county. It consists of heavy timbered land, small patches of prairies and oak openings; it is also

diversified with a number of beautiful lakes of clear and transparent waters; gentle slopes, and abrupt elevations; irrigated with many small streams and a few noble rivers, of which the Fox and Milwaukie are the principal; the former discharges its waters into the Mississippi, the latter into Lake Michigan. As a farming country it is not surpassed: it unites the fertile soil of the richest prairie, with an elevation which exempts it from the deleterious influence of stagnant waters. Its atmosphere is pure, healthy, arid and balmy, with a spring and summer, of delightful serenity. A few miles from Milwaukie city is the Menomonie village, a delightfully undulating tract of country of rich limestone soil, abounding with cool springs of the purest water. At the Menomonie falls there are valuable stone quarries, composed of a compact granular limestone which bear a polish equal to the finest marble. They rest in strata from three inches to two feet in thickness, and can be readily manufactured into columns, pavements, mantel pieces, and into any other use the mason or architect may think proper to apply them.

Leaving the valley of the Menomonie, we ascended a small creek, the lands of which expanded into a wide plat, parts of which are marshy, reaching across to the Pishtaka river, a distance of four miles. The country here resembles that on the Menomonie, with this exception, that the forest timber gives way to oak openings and small prairies.

The country lying west of the Pishtaka river, in Milwaukie county, in its topographical and geological formation, resembles that of the mining districts west

of Rock River; and from the numerous specimens of detached ore, and other evidences which have been discovered, little doubt is entertained but this section, when duly examined, will be found productive both in lead and copper ores. In addition to the specimens found, there are several old Indian smelting pits in the vicinity of Prairie village and Mequango. Should the result prove that these minerals exist, it will add greatly to the commercial importance and internal wealth of the county.

Pishtaka river (better known as Fox river,) takes its rise in the north part of the county, and passes through the west part of Racine county, aud discharges its waters into the Illinois river near the Ottawa. It is navigable for small boats from the foot of the rapids at Prairieville, to within a short distance of its entering the Illinois. Its source is about three hundred feet above the level of lake Michigan; at the mouth of Redford run, its elevation is two hundred and forty-eight feet; at the foot of the rapids at Prairieville, it is two hundred and eleven feet, and at a point thirty miles south of the State line, it is one hundred and fifteen feet above lake Michigan. It affords water power at Prairieville and Rochester.

The north part of Milwaukie township is thinly settled, from the fact that the lands fell, mostly, into the hands of non-resident speculators, and cannot, therefore, be readily obtained for immediate settlement.

The township of Menomonie is fifteen miles north-east from Milwaukie; here the river of that name passes between perpendicular ledges of lime stone rock, in some parts thirty feet in height. This lime stone

may be quarried for buildings, in layers of any desired thickness. It is of a superior quality, resembling coarse samples of marble. The falls at this place descends about sixty feet in the distance of half a mile. There are mills erected on them, and other improvements made; the surrounding country is settled with an industrious class of settlers.

Prairieville, as before remarked, is pleasantly located in the valley of the Pishtoka (or Fox) river, sixteen miles west of Milwaukie, on the site of an old Indian village. It is at the head of a beautiful prairie. The river here has a descent of ten feet in half a mile, affording a valuable water power, on which is erected an extensive flouring and saw mill. The soil of the surrounding country is rich and productive.

The township of Summit is watered by Rock river, Oconomewoc creek, and fifteen small lakes. The north part of the town is abundantly supplied with timber; south of the Oconomewoc the country is prairie. Mills are in operation in several places, a post office established. It is one of the most fertile townships in the country, it produces large quantities of grain. The lands are nearly all taken up. The citizens of this town are moral, temperate and industrious, hospitable and kind, like all other places, they are of different religious creeds, and some holding to no creed.

Milwaukie river rises in Fond du lac county, ten miles south of lake Winnebago, and meanders for thirty miles in a south-easterly direction, to within a short distance of lake Michigan, and thence south, parallel with the lake for thirty miles, emptying into

Milwaukie bay, about two miles and a half below the town. It is navigable three miles, for the largest vessels on the lakes, but the sand bar at its entrance prevents their getting in. Immediately above the town there is a rapid, where the water rushes over beds of lime stone three or four miles long, having an aggregate descent of thirty-six feet. Near the mouth of the Kushkuchy, or Cedar creek, in Washington county, the river is confined between high perpendicular rocky banks of limestone, and is called the Milwaukie falls. The river drains a surface of about seven hundred and fifty square miles, and affords valuable hydraulic powers.

The Menomonie river in this county, has its source in the southern part of Washington county, running in a south-easterly direction through the towns of Menomonie, Granville and Wanatosa. It is a noble stream, offering many valuable mill privileges, several of which are already improved. At the Menomonie falls, the bottom lands vary from a quarter to half a mile in breadth, through which the river winds its course, washing alternately the bluffs on either side. It receives the east branch in the town of Granville, above the entrance of which, for two or three miles, the high bluffs approach the stream on both sides, leaving no bottom lands. The Menomonie discharges its waters into the Milwaukie river, within the precincts of the town of Milwaukie.

The township of Oak Creek is situated on the lake shore, two miles south of Milwaukie. It is covered with heavy timber, but the soil is good and productive. It is well watered by Oak Creek and its branches. It

affords water power, a saw mill has been erected where the road between Milwaukie and Racine crosses it. Root river runs three miles along the south line of the town. There is a post office in this town. It is tolerably well settled, with an industrious population. The county of Milwaukie has little or no waste lands in it. It is fertile and thickly settled, capable of sustaining a dense population. Its agricultural productions are perhaps greater than any other county in the territory, and being intersected in various directions, by streams furnishing valuable hydraulic power, and possessing a fine climate and wholesome air, it will in a very few years become one of the greatest grain and beef counties in the territory. Milwaukie will therefore become remarkable as a grain exporting depot. Those settlers who have resided in the county for three or four years, have large improvements, and have already raised a surplus beyond what they can consume; in fact, they are becoming rich; many who arrived here about three years ago, without a shilling in their pockets, are now in a state of comparative independence. The soil is peculiarly adapted to raising all kinds of produce, and produces abundantly with little trouble. If after a settlement of two or three years, a large surplus has been raised, more than the country consumes, what may not be expected in the course of three or four years more, when large fields are enclosed, and the soil properly subdued.

Of the Geological structure of a territory so recently brought into notice as this, a large portion of which remains still unsurveyed and uninhabited, but little of its real character can therefore be expected.

Several gentlemen well versed in the science of Geology, we are informed, travelled, at different times, on tours of observation, through the territory; the result of their respective surveys, if published, we regret to say, we were unable after much inquiry, to obtain a single copy. However, from the best information that could be collected, we may venture to divide the territory into three distinct Geological districts, characterizing them by the species of rock prevalent in each. The first district consists of lime stone, embracing that part of the territory lying east of a north and south line running through the Winnebago portage. Throughout this section of the country, lime stone is the most prevalent. There is a species of this stone found within this district, which has no regular stratification, and is remarkable for its honey comb like appearance. It contains the organic remains of marine animals, similar to those found in carboniferous lime stone. This lime stone runs in ridges through the district, forming the rapids and water falls of the rivers, as on the Milwaukie, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, &c. The waters of the rapids on the Neenah, between lake Winnebago and Green Bay, run over horizontal beds of this species of rock lime stone, of a bluish gray kind of color, containing disseminated masses of calcareous spar, sulphuret of zinc, and iron pyrites. Masses of sulphuret of zinc have been found at Milwaukie; sink holes occasioned by the decay of lime stone beneath the soil, are found in many parts of the country.

The second Geological district embraces all the mines heretofore discovered in Wiskonsan. It includes

the country west of the lime stone district, extending from the state line of Illinois, to latitude 45° and 15'. No mines north of the Wiskonsan river, have been discovered as yet, but from the similarity and contexture of the rock throughout this region, to that found in the old mining districts, we may suppose that future discoveries will prove them to be as abundant in this quarter, as in the vicinity of Mineral Point. Sand stone is found in different places, having alternating layers of lime stone, and from appearances, it is supposed to have been overlayed by another stratum, now disintegrated; the indurate portions being scattered over the surface of the country. This sand stone is generally of a whitish color, but frequently found with red, orange, and dark tints, and so soft and friable that it crumbles easily. Mr. Featherstonehaugh remarks, that it is so soft that the swallows pick holes in them for nests. The bluffs, along the valley of the Mississippi, below lake Pepin, are chiefly lime stone; while those about it are sand stone, but of a less precipitous quality. The rocks at the falls of St. Anthony are lime stone, resting on layers of sand stone. The rivers flowing through the district where this sand stone prevails, are shallow, being filled up with the sand created from the disintegration of the rock, by the incessant action of the water. Many valuable deposits of lead and copper, especially of the former, have been struck in the southern part of this district. These mineral deposits are supposed to be inexhaustible. At present, the lead vein only, is worked to any considerable extent, which is hardly or ever found to descend below ninety feet. Preparations on a large scale, are being made to

manufacture the copper ore at Mineral Point. Considerable quantities of the ore of iron are found among these mines. Further researches, it is probable, will discover other valuable metallic ores. Primitive boulders are less abundant in this, than in the other districts.

The third Geological district includes all the territory north of latitude 45° 15′, and may be termed the Primitive region. Although not entirely so, yet so far as it has been examined, the rocks belonging to this classification are the most predominant. This part of the territory is of a bold, rugged, and untameable nature. yet its extensive pine forests renders it a valuable acquisition to the counties of Crawford and St. Croix, and in fact, to the territory. Granite reigns predominate in the northern vicinity of lake Superior, and the principal rock at the lake of the Woods; Granite boulders are found dispersed throughout the territory. Gneiss, or slaty granite, is found every where dispersed in boulders. Granite is an aggregate of quartz, feldspar and mica.

Mica Slate abounds in many of the northern parts of Wiskonsan. Most of the islands in the lake of the Woods and Rainy lake are formed of this class. Their strata are verticle, and consequently subject to disintegration. It is seldom found in boulders, owing to its tendency to exfoliation. Mica Slate is composed of quartz and mica, and disintegrates more rapidly than granite or gneiss.

Talcose Rock is found at the little falls on the Mississippi river. This discovery may prove highly important, as all the gold mines discovered in the United States, have been traced to their deposite from this rock.

Hornblende Rock constitutes the *Detour*, a large promontory extending into lake Superior, separating the bays of Fon du lac and Chegaimegan, it is composed of a rough, rugged, high, broken region of hills, consisting chiefly of this class. A large proportion of the primitive rocks constituting boulders, contain hornblend in their composition.

Sienite is among the rocks of the north western part of the territory; some of the islands of the lake of the Woods and Rainy lake, are composed of this rock. This class forms the falls at the outlet of the latter lake. These falls are twenty-five feet high.

Red Sand Stone constitutes the shore of lake Superior for five miles, west of Montreal river, and extends to the east a great distance into the state of Michigan. It is also found at the foot of the great portage on the river St. Louis.

Argillite is found along the St. Louis river, in vertical layers. At the *portage Aux Coteau*, or portage of Knives on this river. The sharp edges of the layers in the pathway of the voyagers, when carrying their canoes and loading round the portage, frequently cut their moccasins and feet, which gave the name, Portage Aux Coteau, or Portage of Knives. This rock extends two miles above the knife portage.

Amygdaloid is frequently found in broken pieces, along the south shore of lake Superior.

White Sand Stone forms the high bluffs along the Wiskonsan river, below the Winnebago portage, and along the Mississippi between lake Pipin and the falls of St. Anthony.

Serpentine Rock is found in masses on the south

shore of Lake Superior, containing particles of native copper. It is also found in connection with the celebrated copper rock on the Antonagon river; the discovery of this rock is a very great desideratum, as in all probability the native copper may be found blended with it. According to Cleveland, Serpentine is associate with primitive and transition rocks, and exists in beds of gueiss, mica slate and argillite, so that in any part of the primitive district of the territory, we may expect to find it.

Granular Quartz constitutes the cascade on the upper Mississippi called the Falls of Peckagama.

Red pipe stone similar to that found at the Coteau de Prairie, near the source of the St. Peters, is also found on the banks of the Ottowa lake, near the source of the Mauvise river. This stone is soft and easily cut when first taken from the quarries, but when exposed, for any length of time to the air, it becomes harder, and receives a fine polish. It is manufactured by the Indians into smoking pipes, and various other ornaments.

Green stone trap is found on the St. Croix river, about twenty four miles above St. Croix lake. This stone is frequently of a columnar structure.

Limestone is the prevailing rock on the east side of the Wiskonsan river, and is abundant in the mineral regions.

Thus, then we have endeavored to describe the three geological divisions of the territory, in as brief and correct a style as possible. Upon a very slight inspection the soil of the first or lime stone district, will be found to possess immense quantities of the carbon-

ate of lime, and when mixed, as it is in this case with animal and vegetable decomposition, it forms the richest kind of soil, it is also warmer and more fertile, than the sandy gravelly soil of primitive districts.

Indications of the muriate of soda, or common salt has been lately discovered within three miles of Lake Muskego, in Milwaukie county. Salt licks, however are not uncommon. Major Long and party, found saline effloresences covering the prairies, near the north west corner of the territory. Salt springs were found by the same party, at a short distance north of the boundary in the valley of the Red river. Here follows a list of the minerals within the territory, and their localities.

Sulphate of Barytes, occur in narrow seams in boulders of limestone on the Wiskonsan river.

Calcarious Spar, occur in the limestone on the Neenah river, also at the Grand Portage on the St. Louis river, in perfectly transparent rhombs, exhibiting the phenomenon of double refraction.

Stalactites are found in limestone caverns near Du Buque.

Calcareous Tufa incrusting moss &c., near Milwaukie and in the gorge below the falls of St. Anthony; at the mouth of the Bois bruli, and probably many other places.

Septaria is found in the reddish brown clay soil along the shore of Lake Superior, between the Montreal river and La Pointe.

Sulphate of Lime or plaster, is found on Sturgeon Bay in Brown county, of a flesh color, also in the sand stone rock on Lake Superior, in small masses.

Quartz, this mineral is common; fine specimens are occasionally found on the shores of the lakes and rivers. In the mineral country it occurs in mammillary form and is designated "lead blossom," It is one of the constituents of granite and other primitive rocks, that are common in boulders. The *Smoky Quartz* is found on Lake Superior. *Milky Quartz* on the pine ridge of the upper Mississippi. *Radical Quartz* on Lake Pipin, Granular Quartz at the falls of Pickagama, and Ferruginous Quartz at Sandy lake, and on the dry pine ridge in that vicinity.

Amethyst is found on the shore of Lake Superior.

Calcedony is on the shore of Lake Superior, and along the Mississippi river.

Cornelean is found in many places throughout the territory especially at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Sardonyx and Opal are found at Lake Superior, Hornstone is found on the south shore of Superior: also, at the lead mines in Iowa and Grant counties in abundance. Agatized wood on the Mississippi.

Jasper is common on lake Superior, the Mississippi, and in many other places.

Agate is found on Sandy Lake, Lake Superior, also on the banks of the Mississippi.

Cyanite, in the primitive rocks at the outlet of Lac du Flambeau.

Pitch Stone on Lake Superior.

Schorl is found at the outlet of Lac du Flambeau. and in detached masses of primitive rock at Green Bay.

Tourmaline an Island in little Sturgeon Lake near the north part of the territory in Granite rock. It is

in beautiful chrystals intensely black, and about an inch long.

Feldspar is common throughout the territory in primitive rocks and boulders. It is one of the constituent minerals of Granite, Gneiss and hornblende.

Basalt, (amorphous) on Lake Superior. *Garnets* are common in primitive rocks.

Stilbite on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Zeolite do. do. do.

Asbestus in Serpentine rock on Lake Superior.

Green Diallage on Lake Superior in primitive boulders.

Bituminous Shale, on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Clay is common, but none of a very fine quality has yet been found.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas. The surveyors of the public lands have noted in field books, many sulphur springs, which they state are highly impregnated with this gas.

Maltha in cavities in lime stone on Lake Michigan.

Petrolium do. do. do.

Graphite or Black Lead, a vein of this mineral, of an inferior quality was found, by Mr. Schoolcraft, at the Grand Portage on the St. Louis river, between the verticle layers of Argillite.

Coal. Small fragments have been found accompanied by bituminous shale or coal slate, on the shore of Lake Michigan, at Milwaukie, and other places. Some indications of coal are said to exist in the vicinity of Lake Winnebago.

The lime stone, of the first and second Geological District of this territory is the Carboniferous of Geol-

ogists, which lies immediately below coal. It would be useless therefore, to search for coal, either in this rock or beneath it. But when it is found to dip beneath other rocks, there is a probability, that coal mines may be found under thom.

Peat is common to the bogs of the territory.

Silver has been discovered in the vicinity of La Pointe on Lake Superior.

Native Copper. Fragments of native copper have been found in different sections of the territory. Several pieces, have at different times been found at Milwaukie, Racine, Green Bay, &c. A mass weighing about twelve pounds, was picked up many years since, on Lake Winnebago. The celebrated copper rock, on the Antonagon River, is a mass of native copper, connected with serpentine rock, about three feet eight inches long, supposed to contain about eleven cubic feet and to weigh about two thousand two hundred pounds.

Sulphuret of Copper. A vein of this valuable ore exists in the vicinity of Mineral Point, upwards of a mile in extent. It is accompanied by iron and lead ores, as well as by iron pyrites. Preparations are being made to work this mine and reduce the ore.

Carbonate of Copper. The green and blue of this ore, are associated with the sulphuret, in the mine near Mineral Point. The lime stone near Lake Michigan is frequently colored with the green Carbonate of Copper.

Copper Black is found on the shores Lake Superior.

Sulphuret of Iron is found disseminated through the lime stone along the Neenah, at the different rapids

on the shore of Lake Michigan, twenty miles south of Milwaukie, chrystals are found in quantities, also at the copper mines near Mineral Point. Beautiful specimens are often dug from the hard clay banks at Milwaukie.

Iron Sand is the magnetic oxide of Iron, reduced to sand by the action of water. It is found in large quantities along the shores of the great lakes. Near the mouth of the Bois Brule on Lake Superior, it extends a foot in depth for some distance along the shore of the lake. Near Sheboygan on Lake Michigan, there are large quantities of it thrown ashore by the waves: its great specific gravity preventing its being drawn back by the returning water.

Brown Oxide of Iron. Fragments of this ore have been found at Rock and Sugar rivers; but their extent or precise place of deposit is unknown.

Argillaceous oxide of Iron is associated with the copper ore at Mineral Point.

Bog Iron Ore is said to exist in Milwaukie county.

Chromate of Iron exist on the shores of Lake Superior.

Sulphuret of Lead or Galena exists in extensive deposits in Grant and Iowa counties. Thirty million pounds of lead are annually manufactured from it, and generally sent down the Mississippi to market. It is transported to Galena in Illinois by wagons.

Earthy Carbonate of Lead is found at several of the lead mines.

Sulphate of Lead, called "white mineral" by the miners, is found at the blue mounds and other mines.

Sulphuret of Zinc is in small masses, disseminated in lime stone at Milwaukie and along the Neenah river.

These are the mineral production, which the slight investigation, to which the soil has, as yet, been subjected, has brought to light. Although there are several indications of coal, and the muriate of soda in different parts of the territory, yet they are not considered to be of sufficient importance to demand any particular attention.

No regular geological survey, of this territory, we believe has been made; but in the absence of such scientific investigation, a vast deal of volunteer hypothesis has been hazarded on its geological structure, natural resources and antiquated monuments. In the summer of 1839, however, Drs. David D. Owen and John Lock, under the authority of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, of the preceeding February, made a Geological survey of the mineral lands within the limits of this territory, and the northern part of the state of Illinois. The well known and justly merited reputation of these gentlemen, as Naturalists, will impart a value and an authority to their observations upon the mineralogical indications of this interesting region, if ever published, that will show the vast natural resources, and define the true geological character of the territory.

CHAPTER VIII.

In a country so level as the first and second Geological Districts of this territory, where there are no ridges of mountains, nor anything approaching to the dignity of a hill, little can be expected in the line of striking natural curiosities. Precipices and ravines, must be looked for in the more northern primitive division, whose broken surface offers more diversity to the eye, and fewer attractions to the husbandman. Whatever of either there may be they are confined to the river bluffs. The precipitous rocks which in some places line the shores of Lake Superior, Menomonie, Mississippi, Wiskonsan, Neenah and Milwaukie rivers, though striking and picturesque, are not sufficiently lofty to lay claim to the sublime or terrific. Their perpendicular height, is less than a third of the Palisades upon the Hudson. The lead mines the Blue and Platte mounds, the ruins at Aztalon and Madison, are among the remarkable curiosities, which most generally attract the attention of travellers.

Until we are in possession of more facts than have been yet collected, it seems useless to speculate much upon the climate. Covering as it does, seven degrees of latitude; the territory may be supposed to offer a great variety of temperature and productions. But, let it be borne in mind, that the whole extent is within the more favored latitudes, its northern limits stopping short of the repulsive confines of perpetual winter, and its southern extremity being as far removed from from the debilitating influence of the tropical summer.

Perhaps we cannot better convey an idea of this felicity of position, than by a simple statement of the fact, that while it is too far north, for the successful cultivation of cotton; wheat, oats, rye, pease, potatos, turnips and Indian corn, attain in every part their greatest perfection.

To the Naturalist, the Sportsman and the Angler, Wiskonsan offers a delightful and interesting field. Previous to its settlement by the white people; the quadrupeds and birds, common to the United States, were abundant in this territory. Since then, several of the larger species, such as the buffalo, elk, and wild horse have entirely disappeared. But what seems very remarkable, is that ever since the departures of the red men, to the west of the Mississippi, the deer seem to have increased threefold. Twenty years ago, the instinctively mechanical beaver, was found in possession of all the rivers, ponds, dams, and lakes of this territory, in each of which place he left traces of his industrious habits; but is now only found in the remote unsettled regions of the cold north. In a very few years, to all human probability, they will become extinct, and like the mamoth and mastodon, be only mentioned among the animals that were. The game at present common to the territory, are the deer, bear. racoons, minks, martins, otters, muskrats, Prairie wolves, woolvereens, lynxes, foxes, possoms, badgers, skunks, wood-chucks, grey, black, red, and fox squirrels, streaked and flying squirrels, gophers a species of squirrel spotted like the leopard, porcupines.

Prairie hens, patridges, wild ducks, wild geese, wild turkeys, brants, divers, cranes, marsh poke, ravens,

crows, eagles, hawkes, gledes, wild pigeons, woodcock, wood peckers, snipes, variety of black birds, robins, quails, blue jays, &c. In the wild and dreary regions west of Lake Superior, owing to their great elevation above the Ocean, and high latitude, the winter reigns half the year, there are a number of polar animals found, among which are the great white bear and arctic fox, whose pure white pelt rivals the driven snow. Several of the Hudson Bay fowls, visit the shores of Lake Superior every winter, such as the great white owl, eagle and several species of grouse, having their plumage extending to their talons. The moose and rain deer are numerous in this quarter.

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world; it is 496 miles long, and 190 wide; having a circumference of 1700 miles, covering a surface of thirty thousand square miles, or nineteen millions two hundred thousand square acres. Its mean depth is about nine hundred feet. Its bottom is three hundred feet above the level of the sea; and its surface five hundred and ninety six feet, above the level of the ocean; it is eighteen feet above lakes Huron and Michigan. The western extremity lies in the territory of Wiskonsan, embracing all west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Montreal river, to a point where the northern boundary of the United States leaves the lake. Four miles west of the mouth of that river, the shore becomes bold, its banks is formed of perpendicular rocks, ascending to an immense height, then follows a sandy beach reaching to La Pointe. West of this commences a high, rough, broken region of hornblende rocks, hills and valleys.

Three miles west of Bois Brule, there is a range of fine black iron sand. about twelve inches deep, and extending a great distance along the shore. Beds of this kind are numerous, and in many place, might be worked to advantage as ore of iron. This northern region is subject to changes and frightful storms, to mists and fogs, so dense that the navigation of the lake is frequently attended with disastrous consequences. The winter are usually long, dreary and cold. But the summer season although short, is generally bland and delightfully pleasant; the vegetation arriving to maturity in a remarkably short period.

The soil of the country surrounding the borders of the lake, is of a good quality, and capable of cultivation, and qualified to sustain a dense population. The present occupants are generally Indians, *half breeds or Bois Brule*, who live more by fishing and hunting, than by the product of the soil. The lake and river affords large supplies of fish, such as salmon trout, white fish, sturgeon, pickerel, pike and herring, with a variety of other fish of fine flavor. This lake is too much agitated by the slightest breeze, and so clear and deep that it will not permit the wild rice to grow, a food which the fowls of this region, depend very much for subsistence. It is not therefore a favorite haunt or resort for the water fowl.

South of the Wiskonsan and Neenah rivers, few Indians are to be found; most of them having moved to the north, and many to the west of the Mississippi. The tribes now occupying the borders of Lake Superior, and the source of the Mississippi are the warlike Chippewas. A few Menomonies, Winnebagos, and

Potowatamies, with an occasional Fox and Sioux, make up the whole list residing at present in this territory. The Brothertown Indians on the east side of Lake Winnebago, late of New York, have from their assimmilation to the industrious habits of the white men, been admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

The Chippewas and Sioux, so long as they have been known to the whites, have been at deadly war, the one tribe with the other, and to all appearance their insatiable enmity will never be satisfied, until one or the other of the tribes are exterminated. Many of the warriors of these hostile castes have distinguished themselves for acts of savage intrepidity and daring bravery, that has scarcely a parallel in the annals of a more civilized warfare. In the two battles fought, between these irreconcilable tribes in the summer of 1839; it is estimated that upwards of two hundred Indians were slain, the most of whom were Chippewas.

Climate; numerous observations have been made at different military posts in the territory, by the surgeons attached to these forts, and continued for several years, from which the following extract have been taken.

Mean temperature at	Fort Snelling,	45°
" "	Fort Howard,	44 50″
" "	Fort Crawford,	45 50

At Milwaukie from observations made in Jan. and July for two years the mean temperature is estimated at 45

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Making the average for the whole territory 45

By comparing this with the result of observations made at different Colleges and Academies in New York in the same latitude, it is found that the mean temperature is almost the same in Wiskonsan as in that state.

The mean temperature at the St. Lawrence, which is in the same latitude as Fort Howard is	43°	90′
At Fairfield in the latitude of Fort Crawford.	44	85
At Johnstown in the latitude of Milwaukie,	46	07
	135	82
The average of these observations is	44	95

Which is within six hundredths of 1° degree of being the same as the average for Wiskonsan. Persons who are therefore, familiar with the climate of New York, may form a pretty correct idea of that of Wiskonsan.

By examining the following table it will be found as a mean result of all the observations, that there are two hundred and one fair days in each year, which is equal to about four days out of seven. This great predominance of fair weather leads us to acknowledge, what has often been proved, that the atmosphere or climate of Wiskonsan is uncommonly pure, arid and healthy. The first phenomenon, which attracts the attention of strangers, is the almost incredible distance at which objects can be distinctly seen.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Fort Snelling.	Fort Howard.	Fort Crawford.	Milwaukie.	Average.
Mean temp. at 7 A. M.	39.96	37.81	39.06		38.94
" 2 P. M.	52.34	52.98	53.92		53.08
" 9 P. M.	42.70	42.71	43.58		43.00
Average of mean temp.	45.00	44.50	44.52	45.00	45.00
Highest deg. observed.	96.00	100	96	94	100
Lowest " "	29.00	38	28	24	38
Range of Thermometer	125	138	124	118	138
Wind north, days.	36	8	71		30
North west,	78	8	92		59
North east,	29	138	13		60
East,	14	2	4		6
South east,	49	1	53		35
South,	44	5	74		41
South west,	75	193	40		103
West,	40	10	18		23
Prevailing wind,	N. w.	s. w.	N. w.		N. w.
Weather Fair, days,	203	186	214		201
Cloudy,	66	95	82		81
Rainy,	69	55	51		58
Snowy,	27	29	18		25
Prevailing weather,	fair	fair	fair		fair
Latitude, north.	44.53	44.40	43.03	43.63	

As an evidence of the genial warmth of this climate, it is stated upon the most respectable authority that cotton has been raised from the seed at Prairie du Chien, north of the Wiskonsan river, and wild flowers have been gathered in the woods at Milwaukie, as early as the sixteenth day of March.

The magnificience of the scenery in the vicinity of *Prairie du Chien*, has been from its first discovery to the present moment, the admiring theme of every traveller. Its wide unbroken plain, covered by a rich carpet of green, gold and purple; its tall grass wav-

ing in the summer breeze; the immense variety of flowers which its fields annually produce, to mingle their odors with the refreshing breeze; the waters of the majestic Mississippi, leaving its western boundary, and the silent silvery waters of the placid Wiskonsan, washing the southern shore from impurities before mingling with the receiver of waters the Mississippi, have, and still do contribute to the embellishment of the pages of descriptive writers, and furnish a scenery which the inspiration of Halicarnassus or the pencil of a Raphael can only pourtray.

The streams which wash the borders of this delightful prairie, though large, flow gently along in sinuous courses through alluvial soils, which contain few pebbles, and hardly any large boulders. Their garnished banks are more elevated than the surface of the adjoining Prairies, and hence they are densely covered with trees of a superior growth, which contribute greatly to the formation of a beautiful landscape. Their trunks seem to be placed at regular distance from each other. while their long branches meet and coalesce so completely that they form a most extensive natural arbor. Early in the spring multitudes of of squirrels resort to them from the adjacent hills, in order to feast on the expanding buds. Before the country was settled, and the beauties of nature defaced by the hands of art, herds of the buffalo, elk and raindeer, were often seen feeding on the under growth of these bottoms and prairie lands.

Ancient and modern tourists, speak of the plains of this ancient settlement, with the classically inspired rapture of a poet, as being once the residence of

Black Hawk, and his red warriors, and the scene of many a savage and bloody fought battle, and the resort of the mechanical beaver, the dark glossy otter and water rat. But these animals have long since disappeared, far beyond the confines of civilization, and the Indians at length have followed in their trail. In this territory, water animals such as the beaver, muskrat, otter and mink. were once abundant, and with the exception of the beaver, are so still, except in the immediate vicinity of settlements. The second of these animals appears to delight in villages, placed at some distance from each other, while they keep up a constant intercourse by travelling. This is done late in the evening. Their houses are usually six or eight feet in height, gradually rounded at the top in such manner as to turn the water in every direction. It is said by most writers, that they build a new house every year; but this is not correct, for I have known them to occupy the same dwellings for several years in succession. I have counted fifty of these houses, in a area of one or two acres of water, aad seen hundreds of their inhabitants playing in the evening in one of their villages, apparently in the full enjoyment of all the pleasures of association. They always enter their houses by subterraneous passages, which commence beneath the water some feet distant. Beaver dams have been abundant along the streams of this territory, in the vicinity of marshes, but their remnants only are now to be seen; the animal having fled with the Indian and buffalo, far beyond the haunts of white men. It is singular that this animal always chooses to construct artificial ponds, rather than occupy

those already furnished by nature, though but a short distance from its adopted location. Tourists speak delightfully of the beautiful golden, the clear yellow; the bright red, the deep crimson, the pale orange, the dark brown and grass green colors, all blended into one splendid picture of a thousand light shades and shadows, which an autumnal setting sun imprint on the marginal clouds of the horizon of Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien is the most ancient settlement on the Mississippi river, five miles above the mouth of the Wiskonsan. It is called *Prairie du Chien*, from an Indian of that name who once resided there, rendered into English it would be called *the dog meadow*, *Chien* and *Prairie* being the French of dog and meadow. It is situated on the margin of a delightful natural meadow, six miles long by two in breadth, bounded on one side by the Mississippi and on the other by high rocky bluffs. It is one of the most important settlements on the upper Mississippi, and is unquestionably destined at some future period to become a place of great commercial importance.

Fort Crawford is located near the south part of the new town or St. Friole, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from the more ancient, or "old town" of Prairie du Chien, which is a mile and a half above, and separated from it by an arm of the Mississippi, called the grand Mardis de St. Friole. Below the Fort the city of Prairie du Chien has been laid out, but as yet is much less than the old town. According to Major Long, Fort Crawford is in latitude 43° 3′ 31′ north, and longitude 90° 52′ 8″ west from Greenwich. In

1831 twenty six Menomonie Indians were killed by a war party of the Sauks and Foxes within the precincts of the township, in the hearing of the inhabitants and within sight of the American Fort. This murderous affair was made the subject of a formal demand of the murderers, by the United States government.

The first permanent settlement in this vicinity, was begun in the year 1783, under the auspices of the following three French gentlemen, Messrs. Dubuque, Gerard and Autaya, who were immediately followed by several French and Canadian emigrants. Until recently the population consisted almost entirely of French Canadians, and half breeds or Bois Brule, who derived their principal support, from hunting and trading with the Indians, leading a life of extreme toil and hardships. No sooner however, did the powerful current of emigration force its way over the neighboring country, than a new state of things was introduced; instead of the old log French houses, new and handsome frame buildings and finely hewn stone houses were erected, forming a curious contrast to the old odd looking huts of the French settlers. The temperate and industrious habits of the Americans, who settled among them did not fail to procure a moral salutary change in the state of the old community. At present Prairie du Chien stands high in the scale of moral refinement and intelligence. It contains about two hundred and fifty houses, between the old and new town or St. Friole. There is a large Court house on what is called Lockwoods addition, built of stone, a military hospital, a post-office, a Roman Catholic Cathedral, several religious societies, three schools,

four Inns, a temperance Hotel, a number of dry goods and grocery stores. A large three story establishment belonging to the old American Fur Company, which always contains a large and extensive assortment of every kind of goods belonging to the Indian trade.

Bad Axe river runs in a south westerly direction through a fine fertile valley into the Mississippi, a few miles above Prairie du Chien. It is about sixty miles long. At the mouth of this river, in 1832, the last decisive battle was fought between the American volunteers and the Sank and Fox Indians. The latter had been traced from Rock river to this place, and on the 2d of August, they were attacked while in the act of crossing the Mississippi, and defeated with great loss.

"General Dodge's squadron of mounted men, was placed in front, followed by the infantry, and these by the brigades of Henry, Alexander, and Posey. In this order the army proceeded about five miles, when some Indian scouts were discovered and fired upon; who retreated immediately to the main body on the bank of the river. To prevent the possibility of escape, Generals Alexander and Posey were directed to form the right wing of the army, and march to the river above the Indian encampment, and then to advance cautiously down the bank. General Henry formed the left wing, and General Dodge's squadron and the United States Infantry occupied the centre. In this order, the army advanced and descended a bluff bank, into a river bottom, heavily timbered, and covered with weeds and brush wood. General Henry's division was the first to come in contact with a portion of the enemy, and opened a heavy fire, which was promptly

returned; General Dodge's squadron and the United States Infantry rushed immediately into action, who, with General Henry's men charged the Indians, making dreadful havoc in their ranks; only a few escaped, who barely succeeded by swimming one hundred and fifty yards across a slough of the Mississippi. During this encounter, the Brigades of Alexander and Posey while marching down the bank of the river, fell in with another party of Indians, killed and routed the whole of them. When the Indians were driven to the bank of the river, a large number of men, women and children plunged into it to save themselves, by swimming to the opposite shore—but a few only escaped. The battle continued nearly three hours. The Indians fought with a resolution and bravery that would have done honor to better disciplined veterans. Black Hawk, their celebrated Chief, was among the few who survived and escaped.

Prairie du Chien is the seat of Justice for Crawford county, which is two hundred and fifty miles long from north to south, and one hundred miles from east to west, embracing a surface of twelve millions eight hundred thousand square acres. Bounded on the east by the territory attached to Portage and Richland county on the south by Grant county; on the west by the Mississippi, and on the north by St. Croix county and the state of Michigan. The interior of this county is little known; its resources consequently not fairly developed. The soil is considered equal to any in the territory. The south part consists of prairie and oak openings; the northern part abounds in forests of heavy pine, and consequently not capably of being culti-

vated at present. This county was first established by the legislature of Michigan, October the 16th 1818, and then comprehended all the county west of a line drawn north and south through the middle of the Wiskonsan Portage. But a small portion of this county is occupied, some millions of acres remain yet to be entered, or purchased at the government prices.

Its population in June 1842, was one thousand four hundred and forty nine souls.

CHAPTER IX.

To the reflecting observer, the autumnal woodlands of the western prairie, particularly at Prairie du Chien, are parterres in giant form, the flowers and colors of which are arranged in the happiest manner for softened beauty and delightful effect. And when the myriads of tinted leaves have fallen to the earth; when the squirrel chitters from the leafless branches or rustles among them for the ripened but still clinging brown nuts; the rural wanderer is tempted to throw himself on the beds of leaves, sccumulated by the wind, and while he looks through the smoke tinted atmosphere, half imagines that he is gazing on an ocean of flowers.

But the claims of a western autumn upon the admiration of the traveller, are very far from depending entirely on the rainbow colored foliage of the woodland parks, unrivalled in beauty, though they certainly are; to these must be added the splendors of an au-

tumnal sun set, the richness of which as before remarked has no parrellel in the much lauded sunsets of the rose colored Italian skies. In no part of the far western hemisphere is the rich garniture of the heavens displayed in so striking a manner as on the prairies of Crawford county, and those east and south east adjoining it. The most beautiful of these celestial phenomena begin to appear about the first of September, sometimes rather earlier, and with few exceptions continue through the month of October, unless interrupted by the atmospheric changes, consequent on the equinoctial storms, and gradually fade away in November with the Indian summer, and the southern declination of the sun. Not every cloudless sun set, during this time, even in the most favored sections, is graced with these splendors; there seems to be a peculiar state of the atmosphere necessary to exhibit these beautiful reflections, which however often witnessed, must excite the admiration of all who view them, and are prepared to appreciate their surprising richness.

On the most favored evenings, the sky will be without a cloud; the temperature of the air pleasant; not a breeze to ruffle a feather; and a dim transparent haze tinged with a slight carmine by the sun's light, diffused through the whole atmosphere. At such a time for some minutes both before and after the sun goes below the horizon, the rich hues of gold, and crimson, and scarlet, that seem to float upward from the horizon to the zenith, are beyond the power of language to describe. As the sun continues to sink, the streams of brilliance gradually blend and deepen in one mass

of golden light, and the splendid reflections remain long after the light of an ordinary sunset would have disappeared. It has been said that not every cloudless sunset exhibits this peculiar brilliance, when the air is very clear the sun goes down in a yellow light it is true, but it is comparatively pale and limited; and when as it is sometimes the case in the Indian summer, the atmosphere is filled with the smoky vapor rising from a thousand burning prairies in the far west, he sinks like an immense red ball, without a single emanating ray. It is a prevailing opinion that the peculiar state of the atmosphere necessary to produce these gorgeous sunsets in perfection, is in some way dependent on electrical causes; since it very commonly happens, that after the brilliant reflections of the setting-sun have disappeared, the auroral lights make their appearance in the north, and usually the more vivid the reflection, the more beautiful and distinct the aurora. This fact the numerous and splendid northern lights, succeeding sunsets of unrivalled beauty, must have rendered apparent to every observer of these atmospheric changes. Connected however with this state of the atmosphere and co-operating with it, is another cause, not less peculiar and efficient, and which appears never to have been noticed in this connection, and that is the influence of the great lakes acting as reflecting surfaces. Every one is acquainted with the fact that when rays of light impinge or fall on a reflecting surface, as a common mirror, they slide off so to speak, in a corresponding angle of elevation or depression, whatever it may be. The great American lakes, may in this respect be considered as vast mir-

rors, spread horizontally upon the earth, and reflecting the rays of the sun that fall upon them according to the optical laws that govern this phenomenon. The higher the sun is above the horizon the less distance the reflecting rays would have to pass through the atmosphere, and of course the less would be the effect produced by them; while at and near the time of setting, the rays striking horizontally on the water, the direction of the reflected rays must of course be so also. and therefore pass over or through the greatest possible amount of atmosphere, previous to their final dispersion. It follows that objects on the earth's surface, if near the reflecting body, require but little elevation, to impress their irregularities on the reflected light; and hence any considerable eminence on the eastern shore of the great lakes, would produce the effect of lessening, or totally intercepting these rays at the moment the sun was in a position nearly or quite horizontal. The reflecting power of a surface of the earth, though far from inconsiderable, is much less than that of water, and may in part account not only for the breaks in the line of radiance which exist in the west, but for the fact that the autumnal sunsets of the south are inferior in brilliance to those of the north. I have been led to this train of thought, at this time, by a succession of most beautiful sunsets, which, commencing the last week in August, have continued through the months of September and October, with a few exceptions, in consequence of the atmospheric derangements, attending the usual equinoctial gales.

It will be seen by reference to a map of the United States, that the lakes extend on a great circle from

north to south of west, and of course embrace nearly the whole extent of the sun's declination. The atmosphere of the north, then, with the exception of a few months is open to the influence of reflected light from the lakes, and I am convinced that most of the resplendent richness of the autumnal sunsets, may be traced to this source. The successive flashes of golden and scarlet and crimson light, that seem to rise and blend, and deepen in the west, as the sun approaches the horizon and sinks below it, can in no other way be so satisfactorily accounted for, as by the supposition, that each lake, one after the other, lends its reflected light to the visible portion of the atmosphere, and this as one fades, another flings its mass of radiance across the heavens, and acting on a medium prepared for its reception, prolongs the splendid phenomena. I have for years noticed these appearances and marked the fact, that in the early part of September, the sunsets are generally of unusual brilliancy, and more prolonged than at other or later periods. They are at this season, as they are at all others, accompanied by pencils or streamers of the richest light, which diverging from the position of the sun, appear above the horizon, and are sometimes so well defied that they can be distinctly traced nearly to the zenith. At other seasons of the year, clouds just below the horizon at sunset produce a somewhat similar result in the formation of brushes of light; and elevated ranges of mountains, by intercepting and dividing the rays, whether direct or reflected, effect the same appearances; but in this case, there are no elevated mountains, and on the most splendid of these evenings the sky is always perfectly cloudless.

Richland County is twenty four miles wide from east to west and twenty five miles long from north to south, having an area of six hundred square miles or three hundred and eighty four thousand square acres. It is bounded on the north and west by Crawford county; on the east by Sauk and on the south by Iowa and Grant counties. It was set apart from Crawford county in 1832. The soil is equal to that of Iowa or Crawford, about two thirds of this fertile county is open for private entry at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the population is small.

This county is famous for the memorials it presents of an intelligent race of beings who once inhabited this country, but who from some mysterious cause have totally disappeared long since. The ruins at Aztalan in Jefferson county, are the most remarkable and best known to the public. There are however many other places, and of which Richland county is one, which surpass the mounds at Aztalan in variety and singularity of configuration. The tumuli or mounds, hitherto discovered in the western world, were in many respects similar to those frequently found on the plains of ancient Europe, and therefore not remarkable for any other design than that of places of sepulture. In this territory however they appear to have been constructed with a great deal of care and pains, either for places of defence or religious worship.

Some are made to represent quadrupeds of the largest kinds, others birds of different species, reptiles, and some the human form. And although these mounds or embankments are frequently found scatter-

ed without any regard to mechanical order, yet they are often found arranged in straight lines. On the old Indian tract, seven miles east of the Blue mounds, in Iowa county, a regular presentation of design is apparent. Those representing animals are generally found in company with others that are either circular or oblong. Many of them are so worn down and deformed by time, that it is almost impossible to ascertain what species of animals they were intended to represent; some are made to represent the Buffalo, some the Eagle, some a Crane, some a Turtle, and others the Lizard. But among the various animal shaped works found in this region, those in the form of the human species are the most remarkable. There is one of these figures not far from the Blue mounds, measuring one hundred and twenty feet in length, the head pointing to the west, the arms and legs extended, the chest is thirty feet wide, the head twenty-five feet; its elevation above the surface of the plain is about six feet. Its form is so distinctly obvious, that no one can mistake the configuration or resemblance.

There is another one of the same description, lately found amongst an extensive cluster of various shapes, situated on section thirty-five, in township of range one, west of the fourth meridian and in the margin of the forest, having large trees growing upon it. It may truly be called a giant; it measures from the extremity of one arm over the breast to that of the other, *two hundred and seventy-nine feet, eight inches*, and from the top of the head to the end of the trunk, one hundred and eleven feet three inches, and measures over the hips twenty-eight feet; its legs measure fifty-four

feet and ten inches, the shoulders, head and breast are elevated four feet above the adjacent surface; from thence to the extremities of the limbs, the elevation gradually diminishes to one foot, bearing north and south, the head inclining to the south. At Prairieville there is a mound in the shape of a Turtle, five feet high; the body fifty-six feet, and its tail two hundred and fifty feet long; the legs are extended and the palms of the feet turned outward.

So far as the territory has been discovered and surveyed, these ancient mounds are found in groups, scattered in every direction. To specify the different sections where they are to be seen, would be almost an endless task. Those deserving the attention of antiquarians; will be found at Aztalan, the Blue mounds in Iowa, the four lakes in Dean county, the Wiskonsan, Neenah, and the pishtaka or Fox rivers, and lake Winnebago. A mound has lately been discovered near Cassville, on the Mississippi, representing a Mammoth, or some other huge animal, with a trunk resembling an elephant: if this is the case, we must then suppose that the mysterious people who constructed these mounds, were cotemporaneous with the mammoth or mastodon, and that both disappeared by the same dreadful catastrophe. Whatever therefore, the calamity might have been, that terminated their existence, two things are certain; first, that a race of human beings, superior in intelligence to the present tribes of aborigines, did inhabit this country, subsequent to the general deluge, the conformation of whose crania differed materially from every human speecis now known, is fully and decidedly established by Drs. Gall,

Cuiver and Morton, in their phrenological researches.

Secondly, that a species of huge animals, viz: the Mammoth, did exist at some subsequent period to the flood, in North America, and in the northern parts of Russia; the high state of preservation in which these ponderous skeletons have been found, in each of these countries, fully demonstrate. It is a remarkable fact, that among the many Mexican hieroglyphics, there is one bearing a rude resemblance to an an animal with a trunk.

That these mounds or terraces were not constructed by the ancestors of the present race of Indians, I venture here to repeat Dr. Morton's "matured conviction that, as a race, they are decidedly not only averse to the restraints of mechanical education, but seem for the most part incapable of a continued process of reasoning on abstract subjects. Their minds seize with avidity on simple truths, while they reject whatever requires investigation or analysis. Their proximity for more than two centuries, to European communities has scarcely effected any appreciable change in their manner of life; and as to their social condition, they are probably, in most respects, the same as at the primitive epoch of their existence. Such is the intellectual poverty of the present race of Indians; but contrasted with these, the demi-civilized people who constructed these ancient monuments, appear like an oasis in the desert; a people whose existence and attainments in the arts and sciences, are a riddle in the history of the human mind. Whilst considering the causes which have occasioned the removal of the primitives, who constructed the hieroglyphical mounds of

this western territory, we cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that their departure, (if they did depart,) must have been a matter of necessity. For no people in any stage of civilization, would willingly have abandoned such a country as this, endeared to them, as it must have been, by long residence and the labor they had bestowed upon it; unless, like the descendants of Abraham, they fled from the face of a tyrant, and the oppressions of unfeeling task masters. If they had been made to yield to a more numerous or more gallant people, what country had received the fugitives? and what has become of the conquerors? Had they, too, been forced to fly before a new swarm from some northern or southern hive? still would the question recur, what had been their fate? And why had so large a portion of a country, so beautiful and interesting, so abounding in all that is desirable in the rudest as well as the most advanced state of society, been left as a haunt for the beasts of the forest, or as an occasional arena for distant savages to mingle in mortal conflicts? To aid us in coming to any thing like a satisfactory conclusion, in answer to those questions, we possess only a solitary recorded fact. For every thing else, we must search amidst the remains which are still before us, for all that we wish to know of the history and character of this ancient and nameless people.

The recorded fact to which allusion is here made, is the migration of the Aztecs from the north, the memory of which, is preserved in the pictorial annals of the Mexican race; and this fact unquestionably suggests a possible connection of the extraordinary works

that are found in this north western region, with a race of men, who had attained a degree of civilization competent to the execution of such structures. It is generally admitted, that the mounds, terraces, and other ancient works, the visible remains of which exist in many portions of this region, evince a degree of skill not known to have been possessed by native tribes, which occupied the present territory of the United States of America, at the time of its discovery by the Europeans. Now of the works in question bore the appearance at that time, of being of recent structure.

None of the tribes, since their manners and customs began to be noticed by travellers or colonists, have been observed to be in the habit of erecting any similar works, for the purposes of sepulture, castrametation, or agriculture. At the present day, there is not known to be any tribe of the native population of the continent, possessed of the numbers, to say nothing of the skill, implied in the construction of the extensive and remarkable works. Time has borne an unequivocal testimony to their antiquity, in the size and evident age of the forest trees, that are found growing on the summits of these mounds, and within the enclosure, and on the sides of these ramparts or terraces.

There are three suppositions, by some one of which their existence must be accounted for. They were either constructed by some race of men sufficiently civilized for this purpose, but of whom no historical memorial, nor any other trace remains; and who, by causes of which we are entirely ignorant, have wholly perished; or they were the works of the Aztecs, sojourning in this region, before their migration south-

ward to the elevated plains of Anahuac; or lastly, they were erected by the ancestors of some of the tribes found by the European colonists in this part of the continent. In which case, those tribes are to be regarded as the degenerate remains of more improved ancient races. Of the first supposition, nothing more can be said, than that it is a theory by which we give a rational explanation of existing facts; the principal strength of which theory, dwells in the assumed impossibility, that these works could have been erected by tribes no more advanced in civilization than the Indians found on the continent two centuries and a half ago, and in the supposed want of any historical indication pointing to a different origin.

The innate propensity of the mind to generalize its ideas, has given greater currency to the second supposition. The universal current of the traditions of the Mexicans, and the express testimony of their hieroglyhical annals, (if the interpretation can be depended on, which was given in the age of the Spanish conquest, by those who must have been well acquainted with their symbolic characters,) point to a descent of the Aztecs from the north, and ascribe to them a progress sufficiently gradual to admit of the erection of permanent structures by the way. The facts have led the majority of writers to assume the second theory, as the most probable account of the origin of these works. In conformity with this view of the subject, the name of Aztalan has been appropriated to the remarkable works, which exist in the territory of Wiskonsan, and more particularly to the mural ruins in Jefferson county. The circumstance which militates

most against the identity of the Aztecs, as the authors of the extensive ancient works in the valley of the Mississippi, Wiskonsan and Ohio, is the admitted fact, that the latter entered the valley of Anahuac from the northwest, that is from California, which is greatly out of the direct route from Wiskonsan to Mexico. A strong argument in favor of it, is the similarity of the remains which are found in that region, viz: California, as well as in Mexico itself, with those in Ohio and Wiskonsan.

It is not ascertained, I believe, as yet, whether there are any such in the intermediate country between the lower Mississippi and California; but if there are now, it will serve rather to confirm and strengthen my opinion, that the fugitives from this territory and Ohio, were, like those from Troy, a mere remnant, whose numbers were too small to erect works of so much labor, as those they had left behind had required, but after their strength had been increased, by a residence for some time in California, the passion for such works returned with the ability to erect them.

The similarity, in point of form and mode of construction, between the works now to be seen in all the countries just mentioned, viz: Wiskonsan, Ohio, Mexico and California, proves that they must have been erected by the same, or a kindred people, derived from the same stock. If the opinion is adopted, that the Aztecs were never in this quarter of North America, but had pursued the direct route from Asia, whence it is believed they all came, to California, along the coast of the Pacific ocean, and that the authors of the Wiskonsan and Ohio erections, were from the same continent

and stock, the question may be asked, where did the separation take place? was it before they left Asia, or after their arrival upon the American continent? Are there any works similar to those in Wiskonsan, Ohio, Mexico and California, to be found in the northeast of Asia, or between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains, or on the route which that branch of the nation would have pursued, which bent their course towards the Wiskonsan territory, and the valley of the Ohio? If these questions are answered in the negative, it will thus go far to prove that the practice of constructing such works originated in the latter, and that they were the same people who afterwards sojourned in California, and finally settled in the valley of Anahuac, or Mexico. If we adopt the opinion that they were a totally distinct people, or were different branches of the same original Asiatic stock, we must believe, also, that each fell into the practice of erecting extensive works, of the same form, and of the same materials, (in a manner not known to be practiced by any other people,) without any previous intercourse or knowledge of each other to guide them. This, to say the least of it, is very improbable.

If the Aztecs were not the authors of the Wiskonsan and Ohio works, we can only account for the ultimate fate of those who were, by supposing that they were entirely extirpated, prefering, like the devoted Numantians, to be buried under the ruins of their own walls, to seeking safety by an ignominious flight.

But a new species of evidence, of a very peculiar and satisfactory character, has been brought forward, to establish the identity of the races that erected the

mounds, with those who had made such advances in civilization, in the more southern portions of the continent. We allude to the resemblance of the skulls, which have been found in the mounds in the northwestern territories, to those which have been discovered in similar ancient works in Mexico and Peru. This important comparison was first instituted by Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston. The result of his observations was communicated to the British association for the advancement of science, at their meeting in Liverpool, in 1837. Dr. Warren stated that he had, for some time, been collecting crania or skulls from the mounds, and found them to differ from those of the present races of North American Indians. On returning home one day, he found some skulls upon his table, which had been sent to him in his absence, and which he perceived, at a glance, to bear a strong resemblance to the mound skulls. As such, he supposed them to have been sent to him, by some friend in the Western States. He soon discovered they were ancient Peruvian skulls, which had been procured for him in South America. Further comparisons satisfied Dr. Warren of the identity of the tribes that reared the mounds, with the Peruvian race.

Mr. Delafield, in his recent "Inquiry into the origin of the antiquities of America," referring to these statements of Dr. Warren, observes, that they are fully confirmed by the examinations made by himself. Dr. Morton, in his recent splendid work on the American skulls, concludes from his extensive comparison of crania, "that the cranial remains discovered in the mounds, from Peru to Wiskonsan, belong to the same

race, and probably to the Toltecan family. It will be remembered, that Dr. Morton refers the various American nations to two principal families, viz: the Toltecan and the American; the latter including the barbarous nations, and the former the half civilized Peruvians and Mexicans. It would be hardly desirable here, to enter into an analysis of the numerous descriptions of crania belonging to the barbarous nations, including as they do, notices of between thirty and forty different tribes. In drawing comparisons, however, between the two great American families, and between the American and other races, results are obtained, some of them unexpected in their character, and all of them interesting.

Thus we find, that by comparing the crania of the five great varieties of the human family, the internal capacity of their crania, or the bulk of the brain and *medulla oblongata.* in cubic inches, is as follows:

Caucasian, - - -	87	cubic inches,
Mongolian, - - -	83	" "
Malay, - - -	81	" "
American, - - -	80	" "
Ethiopian, - - -	78	" "

making a difference of nine cubic inches between the Caucasian and Ethiopian.

It should be observed, however, that the capacity of the Caucasian crania, as mentioned above, is, with a single exception, the mean result of the measurement of fifty-two skulls, from the lowest and least educated class of society, and consequently likely to be rather below the true average.

Comparing the different American crania together, the average measurments are found to be as follows:

Peruvians,	- - -	76 cubic inches,
Mexicans,	- - -	79 " "
Barbarous tribes,	- -	82 " "

From this it appears that the barbarous nations possess a larger brain by four inches than the Toltecans; while on the other hand, as appears from another table, the Toltecans possess a greater relative capacity of the anterior chamber of the skull, in the proportion of 42 3, to 41 8.

The general propositions which follows, are in the opinion of Dr. Morton, sustained by the facts contained in his work:

1st. That the American race differs essentially from all others, not excepting the Mongolian; nor do the feeble analogies of language, and the more obvious ones in the civil and religious institutions and the arts, denote anything beyond casual or colonial communication with the Asiatic nations; and even these may perhaps be accounted for, as Humboldt has suggested, by the mere coincidence naturally arising from similar wants and impulses in nations inhabiting similar latitudes.

2d. That the American nations, excepting the Polar tribes, are of our race and of one species, but of two great families, which resemble each other in physical, but differ in intellectual character.

3d. That the cranial remains discovered in the mounds, from Peru to Wiskonsan, belong to the same race, and probably to the Toltecan family. Wherever that people made their sojourn, we find their

monumental traces, presenting indeed, different degrees of contrivance and ingenuity, but, for the most part, far exceeding those faculties as possessed by the barbarous tribes. Some of the latter, it is true, have occasionally formed sepulchral mounds; but the instances are rare; and it will, probably, be hereafter established, that all the tribes, which erected mounds, as a national usage, belong to the Toltecan or Aztec stock.

We should be glad to lay before the reader the historical and physical details, which bear upon the national history of the ancient Mexicans; but to do so would lead us beyond the limits prescribed to this work. Like the Peruvians, they belong to the Toltecan or Axtec stock, and possess similar cranial peculiarities. Crania from apparently the same stock, are found in connection with numerous mounds and tumuli, which are scattered through the valley of the Mississippi, Florida, Mexico and Peru. These in connection with the structures with which they are associated, would seem to indicate, that the great Toltecan family had extended itself far and wide over both Americas, in the south reaching as far as the confines of Chili, and in the north terminating at the shores of Lake Superior

The evident superior intellectual faculties of the Aztec or Toltican race, even that of the different American tribes, seem to have borne a relation to these, somewhat similar to that sustained by the ancient Egyptians to the rest of the civilized world, and like them to have been unequalled in the useful arts. From Peru to the vallies of the Ohio and Mississippi,

from thence to Wiskonsan, Canada and the shores of Lake Superior, their architectural remains are every where to be encountered, to surprise the traveller and confound the antiquary. The similarity of these erections, and the conformation of the crania or skulls found in them, prove to a demonstration, that numerous tumuli scattered through these regions, were erected by the same identical race of intelligent beings. It will also, be further seen from Dr. Warren and Morton's valuable cranial researches, in North and South America, that they must have been the same kindred people.

"Our knowledge," say Dr. Morton, "of their physical construction and similarity of appearance, is derived solely from their tombs. In stature they appear not to have been in any way remarkable, nor to have differed from the cognate nations, except in the conformation of the head, which is small, greatly elongated, narrow in its whole length, with a very retreating forehead, and possessing more symmetry than is usual in the skulls of the American race. The face projects; the upper jaw is thrust forwards; and the teeth are inclined outward. The orbits of the eyes are large and rounded, the nasal bones salient, the zygomatic arches expanded; and there is a remarkable simplicity in the sutures, that connected the bones of the cranium."

For examining and describing the cranial peculiarities of the American Indians, Dr. Morton has enjoyed rare opportunities, having had access to a larger number of skulls of the different races of the two Americas, than has hitherto fallen to the lot of any other individual. He gives the anatomical characters, as

well as accurate and careful measurements of one hundred and forty seven different specimens; seventy two of which are carefully figured, of the natural size. In connection with them he has given interesting details of the history and habits of many of the races to which they belong. What may surprise the reader more than all, is, that a people with heads so small and badly formed as those described, should have possessed other than a low degree of intelligence; for whatever may be the views entertained with regard to the truth of the doctrine of Phrenology, we are not apt to attribute a high degree of mental capacity to heads of an *anti*-caucasion formation. Yet, we have the strongest evidences, that the extraordinary skulls under consideration belonged to a race whose monumental remains, in North and South America, still excite wonderful admiration.

From what has been stated, some idea may be formed, regarding the physical characters of those primitives, and the advances which they had made in the arts of civilization. From recent descriptions given by late tourists of the cyclopean ruins discovered in Central America, we must conclude that a once great and mighty people occupied that region, undisturbed, for a long series of centuries, and perhaps until they were either exterminated or brought under the dominion of another race, the Incas, or modern Peruvians, who were, it seems, in power when the Spaniards first visited the country.

Much obscurity hangs around the origin of the Incas in Peru. Their own fabulous tradition refer the tradition of their monarchy to Manco Capac, and Caya

Mama, who was both his sister and wife. Children of the sun, they made their descent on the Island of Titicaca, and at once set to work to reform the institutions of the country; and by the artful management of these personages, and their descendants, the country was at length brought under their despotic sway. Sufficient proof exists however, that Peru was subdued by the physical force of victorious armies of numbers, and not by the artful intrigues of a few. Who these strangers probably were, may be gathered from the following passages.

"The Toltecas, the most civilized nation of ancient Mexico, after governing that country for four centuries, suddenly abandoned it, about the year 1050 of our era." The Mexican annalists state, "that during the reign of their last prince a series of calamities gave a fatal blow to their prosperity and power. For several years heaven denied them the necessary showers to their fields, and the earth the fruits that supported them. The air, infected by mortal contagion filled daily the graves with the dead, and the minds of those surviving with consternation at the destruction of their countrymen. A great part of the nation died by famine and sickness, and the wretched remains of this people, willing to save themselves from the common calamity, sought timely relief to their misfortunes in other countries." The historian then adds, that the Tolticans migrated in large bodies to various parts of the continent, and extended themselves as far south as Yucatan; and how far north is not known. And so complete was the dispersion of this people, that the land of Anahuac, (the ancient name of Mexico,) remained solitary and depopulated for nearly a century.

It is rendered probable, that the Toltecans made their way into Peru, and took possession of it at this time, and that from them the race of Incas had their origin. They date their possessions of the country from this very period of the migrations of the Toltecas, namely, about the eleventh century of our era. This conclusion is still further supported by the fact of the great similarity in the characters of the Toltecan and modern Peruvian races, and by the evidence derived from a similarity in the conformation of their crania. In the Toltecan groups are embraced the civilized nations of Mexico, Peru and Bogota, extending from the Rio Gella, in the thirty third degree of north latitude, along the western margin of the continent, to the frontiers of Chili. In North America, however, the people of this family spread from Ocean to Ocean, as appears from the similarity of the mounds and the crania everywhere found in them.

CHAPTER X.

In assigning geographical limits to the Toltecan family, it is not to be supposed that they alone inhabited this extended regions; for while successive nations of that family held dominion over it for thousands of years, other and barbarous tribes were every where dispersed through the country, and whether of aboriginal or exotic origin, may have at all times contributed a large part of the population. During these periods of power and greatness, an organized federal system

divided the nation into two great classes of nobles and plebians; and there appears to have been as much objection to the amalgamation of these classes as ever existed in an aristocratic state of Europe. The Incas, or nobility were ever kept distinct from the plebian orders, and to them was resumed all the power and dignity of which the kingdom could boast. Arts and sciences were cultivated by them, although the latter existed in a rude condition. Astronomy had made some progress. In architecture their advancement, indeed, was surprising; and, like the ancient Egyptians, they seem to have been determined to erect structures, which should attest, to future generations their power, industry and skill. Until lately, the magnificent monuments of their industry were concealed amid the rich vegetation of tropical climates, but which, from their extent and grandeur, attest former existence of a race of people, far more civilized than any known to us on the continent. There is no fact in all history more extraordinary than these solitary remains; carrying us back to a remote period in American chronology, and breaking upon the astonished traveller, like the ruins of Balbec or Palmyra, but with no historian to tell the tale of their origin, progress and fall. They are truly alone in their glory.

These monuments have been found only in that part of North America, which extends from the Gulf of Tihuentepec, upon the Pacific, and Campeachy Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, to the Isthmus of Panama, forming a long irregular peninsula, exceeding a thousmiles in length. Its position in the torrid zone, sufficiently indicates its climate and productions. The

principal ruins, or those best known, have been found near Palenque, a small city in the state Chiapa, situated on the confines of Guatemala and Yucatan, and watered by a little river, one of the tributaries of the Tulya, which discharges itself into the Bay of Campeachy. A succinct notice of the monuments of Palenque, will serve as a type of these remarkable structures. It would be vain to attempt, within our prescribed limits, to give an adequate account of these stupendous works, or even to describe all their peculiar characteristics. Neither ancient Neneveh, Babylon, Balbec, nor Bagdat can compare in magnificence with these massive ruins.

Upon an eminence, towards the middle of the site of the city of Palenque, rises a mass of buildings, of pyramidal form, with a base presenting a parallelogram, consisting of three different structures, receding in succession, and rising upon each other. This base has a circuit of one thousand and eighty feet, and an elevation of sixty feet. It is built of stone, laid in mortar of lime and sand. In the middle of the front, which faces the east, there is a large stone staircase, which conducts to the principal entry of the temple. This edifice is two hundred and forty feet long by one hundred and forty five feet wide. and thirty six feet high, which, added to the height of the base, gives a total elevation of ninety six feet. The walls are four feet thick, and constructed of stones of large dimensions. The doorways are unequal in their size. Nothing indicates that they were ever closed, and the same observation applies to all the other buildings. The windows are of various forms, and

generally very small. The arches are twenty feet high, and form a truncated angle at the top, terminated by large stones placed transversely. The roofs are of flag stones, well joined, and very thick, and bomb proof. The whole edifice is covered, externally and internally, with a stucco, containing oxide of Iron. It is crowned by a large frieze, set in two double cornices, of a square form. Between the doors, and upon all the pillars, forming a corridor around the edifice, are encrusted eighty *bas reliefs* in stucco, representing personages seven feet high; and hieroglyphics, whose careful execution announces that the plastic art had made great progress among the builders of these works. The exterior offers a magnificence to which the interior corresponds. There are immense halls ornamented with *bas reliefs*, in granite, in which the figures are twelve feet high, sculptured hieroglyphics, courts, subterraneous passages, ornamented also with sculptures, and a round tower, with four stages, whose stair-case is supported by a vault. Such is a sketch of the principal characteristics, which this temple offers; a temple heretofore served by numerous priests, and crowded with worshippers; but now covered with briers, where the aloe, with its long stalk, is intermixed with creeping vines, and where nothing but birds of prey, its only inhabitants, break the silence of many long ages which rests upon it.

Other structures, in the same state of ruin, and partaking of the same character of former solidity and splendor, are found on the same plateau. The whole number of ruins, hitherto discovered are eighteen.

It has been impressively asked, what people could have reared such architectural wonders, at a period so

remote, that, at a time of the conquest, the Mexicans, of whose antiquity so much has been said, had lost all tradition of this city of Palenque formerly so flourishing, and whose existence was unknown to Europeans and Americans, until very recently. In the speculations to which these discoveries have led, architectural analogies have been proclaimed, between these monuments and those of ancient Egypt, assigning equal duration to both. And as the American structures, are in a more advanced stage of decay than the Egyptian, a higher antiquity has been claimed for them. But these are mere conjectures, wanting all the facts necessary to a rational determination of a question surrounded with great difficulties, and probably destined never to be solved with any precision. No connection has been discovered between the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and those sculptured upon these edifices; nor has any relation been traced between these and the Mexican figures. It is also worthy of remark, that, while the temples of Mexico, if indeed that term is applicable to their places of worship, were mere truncated cones of earth, sometimes covered with stone, the religious edifices erected at Palenque were enclosed structures, planned and erected upon just principals of architecture. The discovery of these ancient works in the forests of America, where all else was so new and so rude, have provoked a crowd of conjectures, and revived all the dark questions concerning the early communications between the eastern and western continents, which have been so often discussed. Among these are the discovery of North America by the Northmen or Norwegians, in 986,

and by the Carthagenians and Egyptians, before the christian era, and by the Welsh, under prince Madoc, in the reign of Edward the 1st of England.

Admitting for augument's sake, that the ship despatched by one of the Ptolemies of Egypt, prior to the christian era, to explore the African coast, but which never returned, was, after doubling the Cape of Good Hope, driven on the eastern coast of Central America, could the descendants of the crew, supposing them to have intermixed with the native females, have multiplied so fast, as to people all America, and erect the wonderful structures and singular mounds found everywhere scattered over the continent before the commencement of the present era? Impossible! Again it has, I believe, been ascertained, from the pictorial hieroglyphics of ancient Mexico, that a remnant of a people called Aztecs, migrated from the northern lakes of this western country, to California, perhaps centuries before they settled in Anahuac or ancient Mexico. We are also historically informed, that, from the year 650 to 1050 of our era, they occupied Anahuac or Mexico, and during that period were governed by their own princes, with much pomp and splendor. Considering, we say, these circumstances, and the time it is supposed the Egyptian crew landed on the American coast, if they were so fortunate as ever to reach it, were it possible for their descendants, even if they were instructed in the art of Egyptian architecture by these sires, to have erected the colossal structures found at Palenque, Copan, Uxmal, &c., in a period so short as that between the time of their supposed landing and the commencement of the christian

era? To believe it possible, would be, to say the least, straining at a gnat and swallowing a mammoth.

Neither could these structures have been erected by the descendants of the Scandinavians, for the Aztecs or Toltecans were in the acme of their power and glory, at the time it is supposed the Northmen discovered Greenland, and other parts of North America.

We have expressed an opinion in the former part of this work, that the mounds and other ancient remains, found in Wiskonsan and various parts of the western territories, may have been erected by the descendents of the Welsh who came to this country under Prince Madoc; but, after further and more thorough investigation, we have been compelled to adopt a different conclusion. We are now satisfied that they could not have been the authors of the structures in question, for the reason that their emigration was at a later period than that ascribed to the Scandinavians.

Equally untenable is the Jewish theory, strongly advanced by Lord Kingsborough, author of the Mexican antiquities, which attributes the entire native American population to the lost ten tribes of Israel, carried away by Psalmanazar, King of Assyria.

Fully as irreconcilable is the version of the Book of Mormons, which strenuously asserts that America was first peopled by a family of Jews, which left Judea by a special call of the Almighty, in the reign of Hezekiah, King of Israel, and that the present tribes of Indians are their remote descendants.

The difference of physical organization alone, is sufficient to set this question at rest forever; but, inde-

pendent of this, can it be supposed that the Jews, who, although scattered over every region of the globe, have ever remained a distinct and peculiar people, so as to need no argument to prove their lineage, should, after having wandered into the new world, have lost every memorial of their history, language, laws and religion? The hypothesis is too absurd to merit a serious examination. It has, however, been recently announced to the world, that the remains of the lost tribes have been discovered still existing in Asia, in possession of their ancient language, laws and religion.

Our own opinion, long ago adopted, is, that notwithstanding the very remote period at which man, in his gradual diffusion, reached this continent, his eastern origin is sufficiently apparent in his physical characteristics. To establish this point, we will here adduce the testimony of several distinguished authors. "The American race," says Humboldt, "has a striking resemblance to the Mogul nations, which includes those formerly called Huns, Keelans and Kalmucks." "We observe," says Barrow, speaking of the Brazilian Indians, "the Tartar or Chinese features, particularly the eye, strongly marked in the countenances of these Indians." Of the Chiriguanos, a Peruvian tribe, Mr. Temple speaks thus: "Had I seen them in Europe, I should have supposed them to be Chinese, so closely do they resemble those people in their features." The testimony of many others, equally decisive, might be presented, but we will content ourselves with one more, viz: Mr. Ledyard, who speaks from extensive personal knowledge. Writing from Siberia, to Mr. Jefferson, he says, "I shall never be able, without seeing

you in person, and perhaps not then, to inform you how universally and circumstantially the *Tartars resemble the aborigines of America.* They are the same people—the most ancient and the most numerous of any other; and had not a small sea divided them, they would all have been still known by the same name." Dr. Morton, in his *Crania Americana*, maintains, and we think from correct data, that the American nations, except the polar tribes, are of one race, but of two great families, resembling each other in physical, but differing in intellectual character.

In view of the preceeding facts, and of a host of others, did our space permit their introduction, it follows as an irresistible conclusion, that all the aborigines, with the exception of the Esquimaux, have the same descent and origin. The monumental antiquities extending from Canada to the southern part of Chili, present, in their style and character, indications of having proceeded from branches of the same primitive family. Some are of the opinion that the primitive race here spoken of, had, shortly after the confusion of languages at the tower of Babel, migrated to this continent, as in that early stage of society, when man supported himself by hunting, the human family from necessity, spread with the greatest rapidity. This conclusion of a remote emigration to this continent, is strongly confirmed by the uniformity of the mental, moral, and physical characteristics, and every variety of circumstance, and from universal analogies in their language, religion, methods of interring the dead, and certain other arbitrary customs, common to all the aborigines, from Patagonia to Hudson Bay. The

emigration of the Esquimaux tribes from Asia, is of a comparatively recent date, as is evidenced by their Mongolian features, whilst the period of the arrival of what are considered the aboriginal race, dates back to the earliest ages of mankind. This inference was long since drawn by Mr. Gallatin, who has bestowed great learning and research upon the Indian languages. 'Whilst the unityof structure and of grammatical forms,' he says, "proves a common origin, it may be inferred from this, combined with the great diversity and entire difference in the words of the several languages of America, that this continent received its first inhabitants at a very remote period, probably not much posterior to that of the dispersion of mankind." A further confirmation is afforded in the little affinity between the four hundred dialects of America, and the various languages of the world. The entire number of common words is said to be one hundred and eighty-seven, of which one hundred and four are common to the languages of Asia and Australia, forty-three to those of Europe, and forty to those of Africa. At the same time, some of those analogies may be reasonably explained on the ground of mere coincidences; and others, as well as any sameness in arts and usages, may be fairly ascribed, in some degree, to the casual appearance of shipwrecked strangers. These scanty analogies, however, look towards Asia as the point of migration of the aborigines.

Again, it is supposed by others, that the primitives who settled this great continent, were some of Nimrod's hunters, who, under his sway, assisted at the building of the famous city of Babylon; that during the contin-

ual migration, which was almost daily taking place from that ancient city towards the north eastern parts of Asia, two great families of different habits and qualifications, penetrated at the same period, into the north-western part of America; the one being well skilled in architecture and the manufacturing arts, then known to the Babylonians, and the other being hunters, and following the chase for a livelihood. It is supposed the separation before alluded to had taken place, and that their descendants gradually spread over the continent. This supposition is strongly supported by a chain of collateral evidence, based on the similarity of the architectural style and construction of the ruins of ancient Babylon, as now seen at Hellah, in Arabia, and those lately discovered on this continent.

We were formerly of the opinion, that the present aboriginal tribes of North America should be regarded as the degenerate remains of more improved ancient races, but after mature investigation, have been led to a different conclusion. The mode of life pursued by them, where their contact with the white settlements has not changed their primitive manners, is quite at variance with that of the enlightened race previously mentioned. Their manner of living is now what it was at the period of the discovery of America; and probably what it was at the time of their arrival in America. In the summer they collect into little villages, near a fertile spot and stream of water, and there plant their corn. This is the season of amusement and relaxation, when they have their feasts, their dances and other pastimes. The labor is performed by the women. It is dishonorable for a warrior to

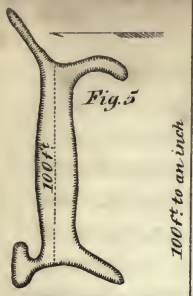
devote himself to any pursuit but that of war or hunting. With the indolence and improvidence which seem to make part of their nature, they plant but little, and cultivate it in the most careless manner. In a few weeks the ears of corn are sufficiently ripe for roasting and boiling, and then commences the season of abundance. It is prodigally used, without a thought of the future, and when the time of harvest arrives, but little remains; and during the long interval of autumn, winter, and spring, they must look to the uncertain produce of the chase for the means of subsistence. For this purpose they break up their summer encampment, and establish themselves by familes in various parts of the hunting grounds belonging to their respective tribes, where the time is spent in pursuit of the different animals whose flesh and fur furnish their food and clothing.

The Tartar race, to whom we trace their origin, follow to this day the same roving life their ancestors did two thousand years ago. It is as repugnant to the natural habits of an Indian, as it is to that of his Tartar ancestors, to lead any other than a wandering life. He thinks it highly dishonorable to descend to any business beneath his favorite exercise of war and hunting. Since the days of Ishmael he has never thought nor dreamed of any nobler pursuit. The Indians never can confine themselves, for any length of time, to any one particular spot or section of country. Hence their inflexible aversion to a domiciliary life. Nor have any of the northern tribes been observed, since their manners and customs began to be noticed by travellers, to be in the habit of erecting any kind

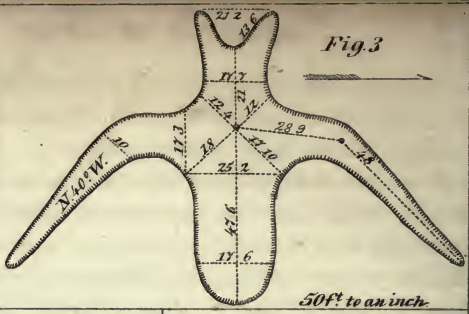
of mural works, either for the purpose of temples, fortifications, sepultures, or agriculture. Neither has it been known, that they ever worked at pottery, or manufactured cotton into any kind of stuff, either before or since the discovery of the continent. If as some suppose, they are the remains of an ancient civilized race, it is impossible they could ever have lost the use of arts so necessary to their comfort and happiness, as those of manufacturing wearing apparel, and of erecting domicils for the shelter of themselves and families, from the inclemencies of a northern winter. The truth is, they never possessed those arts, and consequently, cannot be regarded as the descendents of the civilized and industrious Aztecs, who formerly inhabited and cultivated this beautiful and fertile region and whose monuments of former greatness still remain to be seen and admired. But the question may be asked, since these tribes are believed to have descended from the Tartar family, at what period of our era is it supposed they migrated into this country? This question has for centuries baffled human investigation. The most judicious writers are disposed, with Humboldt, to date their emigration at about the fifth or sixth century; a period at which it it is known the nations of Northern Asia, were in extreme agitation and movement. It is generally supposed that, after their entrance from the north, they drove the ancient Aztec population back on Mexico, and took possession of the country. But this, and all that can be said upon the subject, is conjectural, and must forever remain so.



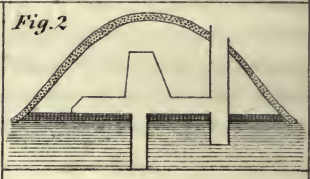
PLATE I.



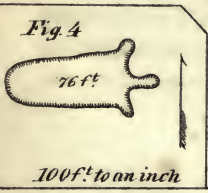
100 ft. to an inch.



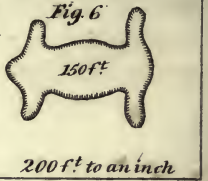
50 ft. to an inch.



20 ft. to an inch



100 ft. to an inch



200 ft. to an inch

Lith. of Hall & Mooney.

Ancient Remains, Animal Mounds, &c.

CHAPTER XI.

We will now proceed to give, from the published works of Mr. Taylor, a minute description of the ancient mounds and other monuments, as now seen in the several counties of the territory. This gentleman, having bestowed a great deal of time and pains to ascertain their location, dimensions, and bearings, we prefer to give his masterly description, to any we could give from a mere passing view of a few of them.

Plate 1.—Figure 1. Represents a group of earth works, which Mr. Taylor designates a citadel. This mound is situated upon section two, township eight, near the north bank of the Wiskonsan river, one and a half miles west of the fourth principal meridian, in the county of Richland. This citadel is singularly planned. The walls comprise embankments of various forms, so arranged as to leave several openings or sally-ports, guarded, however, by mounds in the interior. It occupies a prominent level space of about half an acre—to the north, south, and westward, without the embankments, for some yards, having a gradual descent, and to the eastward spreading into a beautiful plateau, which gives to the whole structure the imposing appearance of having been constructed as a place of refuge. Upon the plateau, as well as to the southward, are numerous other embankments, of various forms, the dimensions of some of which, being disconnected, he did not take. To the westward, within four hundred yards, viewing them from the

large or central mounds in the citadel, may be seen at least a hundred similar to those forming the outer lines of the citadel. The elevation of these embankments, generally, is no more than thirty inches, and of the lesser mounds twenty inches, while the altitude of the large mound overlookiag the whole group is ten feet. The original seat, upon which the walls of the citadel rest, as well as the surface of the ground adjacent to many of them, does not appear as though it was used in constructing them. I made no excavations in these embankments, but from examination of the central mound in the citidel, I have been led to the conclusion, with regard to the construction of all the outer ones of the citadel. Around those forming the east and northeast sides, excavations, from whence earth had been removed, are plainly indicated, so that the material, of which this portion of the works is constructed, was evidently obtained immediately adjacent. Notwithstanding the rank growth of vegetation upon all these works, and their having in all probability, mouldered down from their original height to their present level, the angles and terminations are quite visible. Near the northeast angle of the citadel, however, part of the embankments seem to have been destroyed, although it can be traced some distance towards the head of the animal represented as enclosing the northern side of the citadel.

Figure 2. Is a section of the mound above refered to, showing the manner in which it was examined, as well as the connection of the superincumbent stratum of soil, with that of the original upon which the mound is based. In the examination of this mound,

as in the measurement of some of the embankments bounding the north side of the citadel, I am indebted to James S. Hodges, Esq. of Plymouth, Mass., a gentleman favorably known as having been a member of the Geological Corps of the state of Maine and Pennsylvania. Mr. H. also visited with me many of the figures noticed in this article. In order to examine more effectually the construction of this mound, a shaft about midway between the top and bottom, of sufficient dimensions to remove the earth conveniently, was sunk. In sinking to the depth of eight feet, we reached the original soil, which here assumes a different character from that coating the mound and the adjacent surface, being a hard and compact substance, denominated "hard pan," caused no doubt from the pressure of the immense weight of the earth upon it for centuries. The superincumbent mass being a bed of ferruginous sand, having no appearance of stratification, and free from admixture. The presumption is, that this mound was not constructed, as suggested by small contributions, but was heaped up in the progress of construction, without intermission. Continuing the shaft through the original sod, (which measures six inches in thickness,) three feet farther we found the substratum to be composed of alternating layers of ferruginous earth and sand. Having now sunk the shaft eleven feet from the surface to remove the earth without a windlass became too laborious. We then commenced above the hard pan, penetrated the mound westwardly fourteen feet, being some distance beyond the centre, conveying the excavated earth through the shaft to the surface. Directly under

the centre of the mound, in the drift, we sunk another shaft five feet in depth. The stratum here compares with that of the first shaft. Having now found much difficulty in removing the excavated earth, our drift being partially filled, we concluded, before we abandoned the examination, to oust a badger, which we had reason to believe had burrowed into the top of the mound, such places being favorable resorts for these animals. We found but little difficulty here in excavating the earth. It came down in masses, completely filling the last shaft, as well the drift, leaving for us but a small aperture to make our egress. Having now thoroughly and satisfactorily examined the structure of the mound, which required the labor of two days, finding nothing of a curious nature in it, and feeling our position under this mass of arenacious earth, completely hollowed out as it was, rather perilous, we made our way to the surface, which we reached in safety.

Figure 3. I have designated the horn bird in my field book, in order to distinguish it from others. Its location is upon the east bank of Blue river, upon section sixteen, in township eight of range one west, in the county of Grant, where a group of many hundred, of various forms, may be seen. The numerical figures upon this drawing indicate its dimensions. The elevation of the figure is three feet, gradually diminishing towards the extremity of the wings, horns and trunk, until they all in a measuse, became blended with the general surface. Bearings, east and west, with the head to the westward.

Figure 4. Approaches nearer to the form of a turtle, so frequently spoken of by writers on the antiqui-

ties of the west, than any of the earth works, which have come under my notice in this region—having searched in vain for a figure which, with a little stretch of the imagination, might be construed into the form of a tortoise. I have concluded that figures, such as the one here represented, may have been by others styled the turtle. Figures of this description are by no means scarce in this region. The location of this one is within two hundred yards, northwesterly, of the citadel represented in figure first. Its length, from the top of the nose to its posterior extremity, is seventy six feet, where in width it is eighteen feet; and over the projection representing the claws, it is thirty seven. The greatest elevation, near the junction of the neck, is thirty six inches, and at the narrow end fifteen inches, while the head, neck, and claws, are only nine inches. The whole figure having a prominent coat of sward upon it, has retained its original shape in great perfection. Bearings, east and west, the head to the westward.

Figure 5. Seems to have been intended as a representation of some fleet animal; perhaps the deer or the elk. The antlers, however, seemed shortened. The head, neck and tail, are erect, as though in the act of running. This figure is situated within a few feet of the river, and to the southward of the citadel. Its elevation is about eighteen feet, and averages in width twelve feet. Bearing east and west, the head to the westward, and the legs projecting southward.

Figure 6 Is an embankment, situated on the north bank of the Wiskonsan river, and east of the fourth principal meridian. It resembles very closely the form

of a frog, for which animal it was probably constructed. There are others adjacent to it, of a similar shape, as well as several in the form of a cross, mammillary mounds, and parallelograms. The dimensions of this huge figure, being in length one hundred and fifty feet, may be ascertained by reference to the scale upon which it is drawn. It is elevated above the general surface three feet. Bearing, east and west, the head to the westward.

PLATE II.—Figure 1. Among the various animal shaped works of antiquity in this region, those in the form of the human species are numerous. This figure forms one of an extensive group, of various shapes, situated upon section thirty-five, in township nine, of range one, west of the fourth meridian. It is in the margin of the forest, extending into it, and having large trees growing upon it. It is truly a giant, and measures from the extremety of one arm over the breast to that of the other, as may be seen by the measurement noted upon the figure, two hundred and seventy-nine feet three inches; and from the top of the head to the end of the trunk, one hundred and eleven feet three inches. Over the hips it measures twenty-eight feet. Its legs in length are fifty-four feet ten inches. The shoulders, head, and breast, are elevated four feet above the adjacent surface; from thence to the extremities of the limbs the elevation gradually diminishes to one foot. Bearings, north and south. In the centre of the breast of this figure, there is quite a depression. Indians, frequently, after gathering their crops, dig pits in the earth, for the purpose of securing their provisions and merchandise from the frosts of winter and the

Fig. 7.

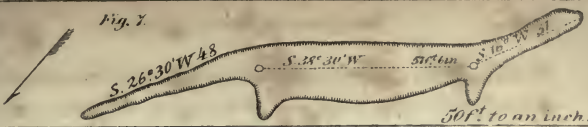


Fig. 6.

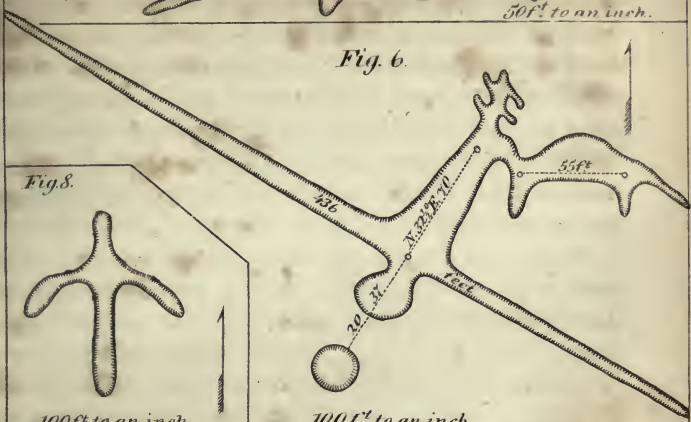


Fig. 8.

Fig. 1.

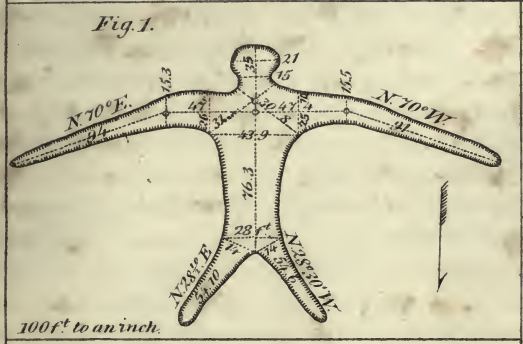


Fig. 2.

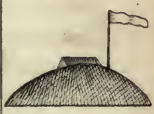


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

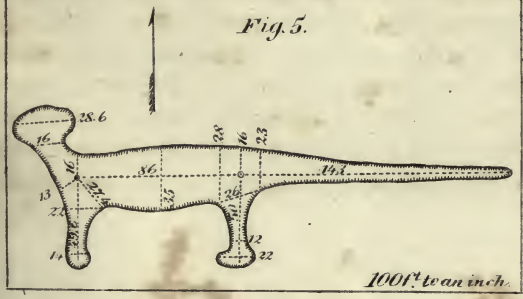


Fig. 4.



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depredations of enemies These pits, in the French language, are technically called caches. The depression in this figure, may have been occasioned by an excavation for this purpose. In a group of earth work, about a mile to the northwest of this, another figure, in the human shape, of like magnitude, may be seen; and of the same group, a very large mound forms a part. This mound, in circumference, at the base, measures two hundred feet, and in height sixteen feet. The human figures, generally, do not seem to be as well proportioned as those of quadrupeds. It is, however, strange that they should have been constructed upon such a gigantic scale.

Figure 3. Represents a complete circle, situated two or three hundred yards to the northeast of figure 1. In wandering through the first, in quest of strange figures, I accidentally discovered this circle, I have since searched for it, for the purpose of ascertaining by excavation, whether it may not have resulted from the accumulation of ashes, proceding from circular fires, which Indians on some occasions make; but I was unable again to find it. The embankment of this figure, which I measured on the spot, is only ten inches in height, and six feet in width; the diameter of the circle is one hundred and seven feet.

Figure 4. Was originally an embankment, approaching the form of a bear; but at this time it is partially destroyed, by a road passing over it. I fortunately took its dimensions when it was yet perfect. Its whole length, from forhead to rump, was fifty-six feet, which was, in comparison to others, of small dimensions. The elevation was only about twenty

inches. Bearings, north and south, head to the southward, and legs projecting eastward.

Figure 5. Is one of a group of three, closely resembling each other, in the western part of the village of Muscoda, in the county of Grant. Its length, from the front part of the head to the end of the tail, is two hundred and sixty-four feet. The numerical figures upon this one, as well as upon all others, indicates the dimensions of the structures, from actual survey and measurement. Its elevation is about thirty inches around the body, while the limbs, at their extremities, are diminished to a few inches. It lies within a few feet of the Wiskonsan river, in an east and west direction, the head to the westward, and the legs of this one, as well as those of its companions, are projecting southward.

Figure 6. The site of this singular shaped mound is upon an eminence, on section thirty-seven, within a mile to the northward of Eagle mills, in the county of Richland. The north eastern part of this figure, especially from the neck, approaches nearer the form of a buffalo, than any of these works which I have examined, having quite a protuberance, resembling the "hump" upon the back of that animal. The head, if I may so term it, is blended with what I conceive to be the trunk of the human figure, to which, projecting northward, are appended what were, perhaps, intended to represent horns. I could not at first persuade myself that these appendages were really intended to represent horns, although, after a second and third examination, I felt justified, from their intimate connection with the remainder of the structure, in designating them as such,

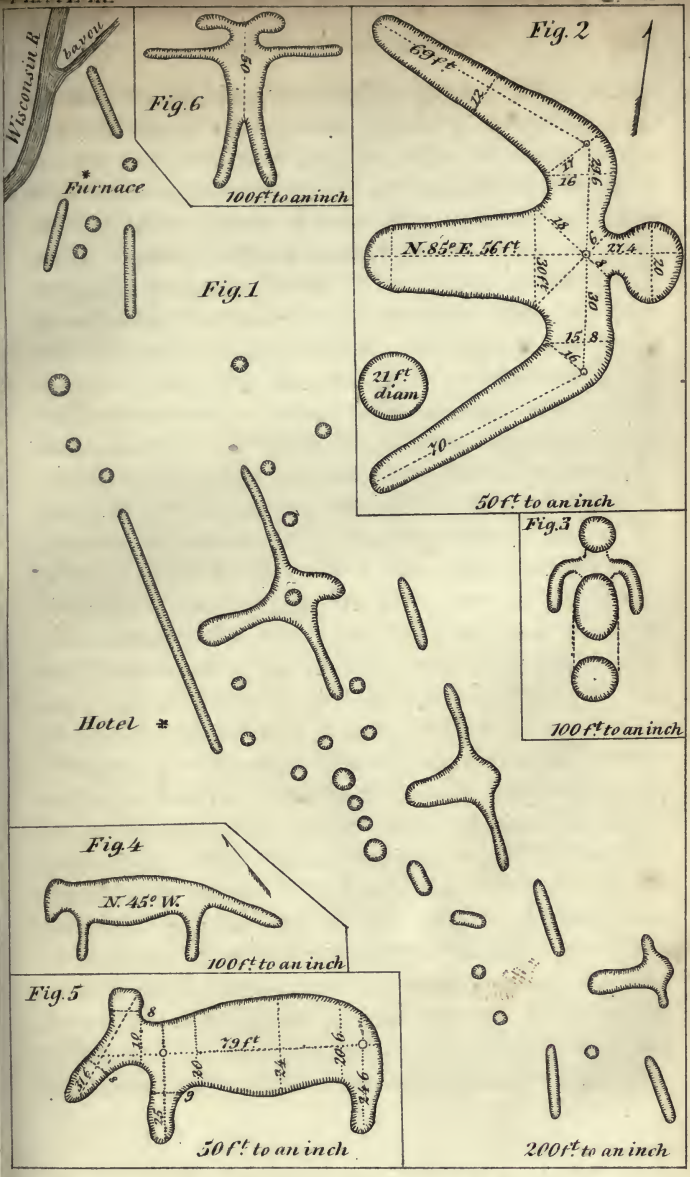
notwithstanding they may possibly have been caused by the uprooting trees. The elevation of the body of the part resembling the buffalo, near the "hump," at the widest point, is three feet. The legs, tail, neck and horns, diminish, as they recede to the extremities, to one foot. The south western part of the structure represents the trunk, head and outstretched arm, of what may be termed the human figure, the arm extending north westwardly, being much the largest. The head, breast and shoulders, are elevated three feet, while the end of the arms are only a few inches. This structure, differing so widely from all others in this region, is peculiarly strange—unless we can arrive at the conclusion that the animal shaped mound has been blended in its structure with the one designated as resembling the human figure; and even this one may only represent the same object, as is intended by those mounds described in the Citadel, Plate 1st. Immediately southwest, and within twenty feet of the head of the figure, commences a series of mounds, similar, with one exception, to those which are represented in the plates: for this reason I omit them. The altitude of this one is about eight feet, and its circumference eighty feet.

Figure 7. Represents an embankment, resembling in form the otter, or the lizard. Its location is on section nine, near Blue river, and upon the level plain of the English prairie. The outlines of this figure are very distinct. Its elevation along the body is only fifteen inches. Bearing southwest and nothwest, head to the southward, and the legs projecting westward, The length of this figure from one extremity to the

other, is one hundred and thirty-six feet and six inches. Figures of this class are frequently found in this region.

Figure 8. May have been intended to represent a bow and arrow, or perhaps the rude sketch of a human figure, or bird with expanded wings. It lies north, and within a few rods of the Wiskonsan river, and about four miles west of the village of Muscoda. The elevation of this mound is only about one foot, while other figures in its vicinity are very prominent. In the adjoining forest we find abundant evidence of industry, in the existence of a multiplicity of extensive groups of these monuments of antiquity; and being in a beautiful and luxuriant district of country, they tend greatly to prove that a dense population, and a powerful people formerly dwelt on this lovely spot.

PLATE III.—Figure 1. Represents an interesting group of earth works in the village of Muscoda, English prairie, in the county of Grant; the general direction of which is north north east, and south south west, beginning upon the bank of a bayou, near the river, and passing through several enclosures. The late cultivation of these grounds has in a measure obliterated and levelled these works, from what may be supposed was their original height. Many of them are in the streets, and upon the commons. The village, in its future increase, may cause a complete destruction of these works, so as to obliterate every trace of their shape. In this group are three figures in the form of a cross. In the contre of the largest of these, represented upon the figure by a circle, is quite a depression, occasioned, perhaps, in the same manner and for the



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same purpose, as described in plate II, figure 1st. The outlines of these works are easily traced, although for the reasons above assigned, their elevation at this time does not exceed thirty inches. From the excavations around many of them, it is apparent that they must have been constructed with materials obtained adjoining to them. Some of these mounds, however, seem to have resisted the destructive action of time. Those towards the southwest end of the group, are in height six feet; the distance from one extreme of the series to the other, is four hundred and sixty yards; consequently, in order to include the whole cluster in one plate, it became necessary to reduce the scale, by doing which they appear diminutive, although they are constructed upon a scale equally grand as that of the others. The site here is a beautiful level plain of arenaceous loom, being free from trees or shrubbery, (substratum a fine white saccharoidal sand rock,) so that a person from the eminence of the most prominent ones, may at a glance, view the whole group. Human bones have been found in many of these.

Figure 2. Represents a species of animal works, which, under various modifications, are very numerous, and comprise about one fifth of the embossed works in this region. This figure, being about one mile from the English prairie, is probably one of the groups referred to in an article on the subject of antiquities, published in Professor Silliman's Journal, Vol. 34, by R. C. Taylor, Esq., a copy of which, from an esteemed friend, I was fortunate in obtaining; which document, in the absence of other works upon antiquities, has rendered me essential service in my observations upon

this intricate subject. In regard to the group of six, spoken of by Mr. Taylor, I have frequently traversed the forest where they are said to exist, in search of figures having projecting beaks, as represented in plate II of this article, but I have discovered none approaching that form, nearer than that under consideration. Those figures near the blue mounds, and the four lakes, which were personally examined by Mr. Taylor, I am happy in saying are faithfully represented, and many of them I have had the gratification of visiting. The elevation of this figure, as well as those of the group of which it forms a part; about the head, shoulders, and breast, is four feet, diminishing towards the extremities as in other cases, to one foot. Bearings of the trunk, north, 85° east, the head to the eastward. Between the base of the trunk and the southern wing, a mound, measuring twenty-one feet in diameter, and five feet in height, is erected. Notwithstanding the grand scale upon which this figure is constructed, there are no indications around or in its vicinity, which would in the least convey an impression that the adjacent earth has been removed, or that the material of which this work was constructed had been taken therefrom. The numerical figures along the dotted lines in the drawing, diverging form a common centre upon the breast, indicate the dimensions of the structure.

Figure 3. Is the centre of a series of mounds, fifteen in number, extending the distance of about three hundred yards, and placed at tintervals of twenty-five feet apart. It seems apparent that this figure must have been originally constructed as represented in the drawing by the dotted lines, having at these points an

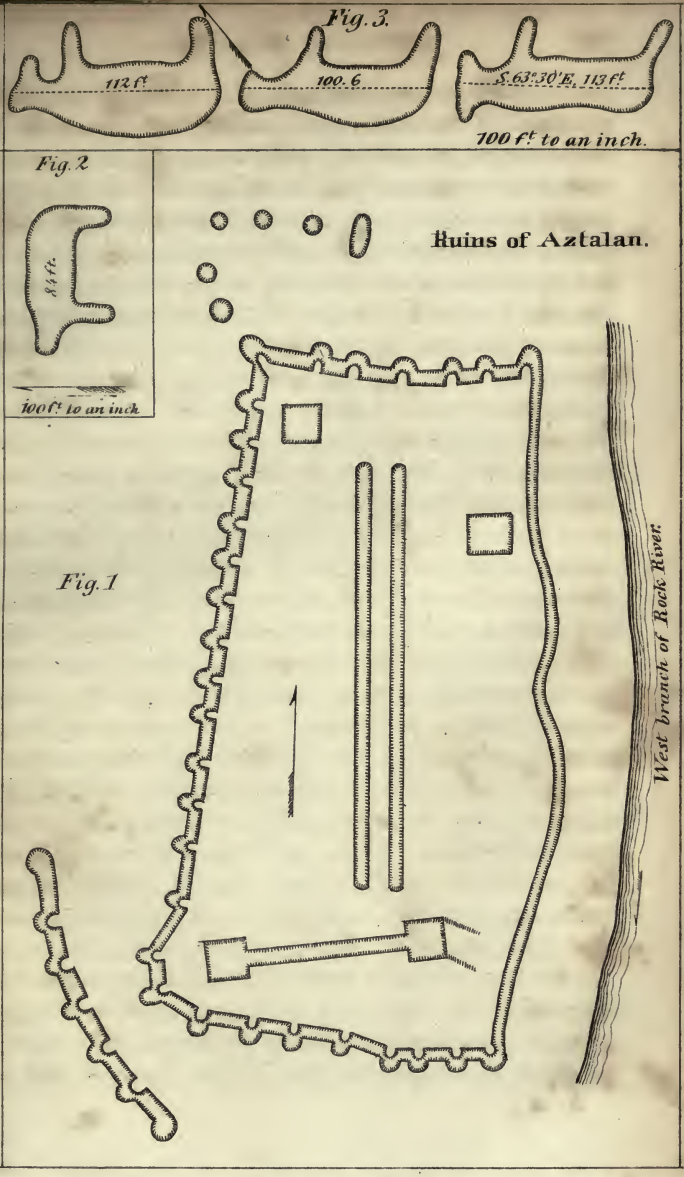
elevation of three feet, and that subsequently, additional earth was heaped upon the head, breast, and end of the trunk, elevating these parts three feet above the other parts of the structure, now measuring six feet. Bearings north north west, and south south east, the head to the northward. The site of this figure, upon the northeast part of section 35, north and within a mile of the Wiskonsan river, west of the fourth meridian, is a commanding swell in the forest; and, were it not for the lofty timber, would be an eligible position for an observatory, having an interesting view of the Wiskonsan river, for some distance above and below, and of the beautiful English prairie to the southward. which is barriacaded, as it were, by magnificent bluffs, extending along the river many miles.

Figure 4. Represents the terminating figure of the same series as that of figure 3, above referred to. This figure, with the exception of the brush, resembles the reynard, with drooping tail. That it was really intended to represent that animal, I am not prepared to say. Earth works of this form are frequently met with in this region, more especially in the forests of Richland county. For its dimensions, the reader is referred to the scale accompanying the drawing. Bearings north, 45 west, the head to the northwest, and the legs projecting sothwestwardly. General elevation eighteen inches.

Figure 5. Is a sketch of the outlines of a curious animal-formed embankment, which lies adjacent to the road, in the vicinity of figure 3, plate II. The form of this structure is very perfect and well proportioned. Its elevation is about three feet, being highest above

the middle and towards the back. It length, from one extreme to the other, is seventy-nine feet, and in width, over the middle, twenty-four feet. Bearings east and west, the head to the westward, and legs projecting southward. Throughout this region, embankments of this form are very numerous, some of which have two parallel projections from the back of the head, while in the present one, they seem to be so blended as to represent but one. There is, I believe, in Zoological history, no analogy to this figure.

Figure 6. Situated upon, and near the east line of section thirty-five, to the eastward and within a mile of figure 1st, plate II, represents a human figure, having two heads, which gracefully recline over the shoulders. This singular figure, so unlike the other works of similar form, which have come under notice, is the most perfect that I have seen. The arms, however, are disproportionate, being much too long. Their full length in the drawing, for want of room, I have not delineated. All the whole parts are gracefully rounded; the stomach and breast are corpulent; and the entire structure seems to have retained, as I conceive, its original form, through all the dilapidations of time. The perfection of this truly singular and interesting specimen of ancient earth works, is convincing evidence that the ancient inhabitants of this region were not so ignorant of the arts, as we have reason to believe the present race of Indians are. Their works, however, prove that they possessed industrious habits, even if their labors had not been bestowed upon objects of no apparent utility. The dimensions of this figure are as follows: width, from one armpit over the



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breast to the other, twenty-five feet; over the arms, at the shoulders, twelve, and tapering to four feet; over the hips, twenty feet; over the thighs, near the trunk, eight, and tapering to five feet; over the figure, above the shoulders, fifteen feet; over each neck, eight; and over the heads ten feet; length of body fifty feet; of legs forty feet; of arms one hundred and thirty; of necks and heads, from termination of dotted line, fifteen feet; elevation at breast, shoulders and abdomen, thirty-six inches; arms, at junction with shoulders, same length, diminishing towards their extremities, where they are but ten inches; the thighs, near the trunk, are twenty, while at the feet or extremities, they are but ten inches. Bearings, north and south, the heads to the southward.

Plate IV.—Figure 1. Represents the most singular group of ancient works yet discovered in western America. This monument of an ancient people, is in the form of mounds, embankments, buttresses, and out works, which, connectedly, very much resembles a fortification; and was in all probability, constructed for this purpose by a warlike people. They are situated at Aztalan, Jefferson county; a flourishing region of the country, destined to have, in a few years, as dense and powerful a population as in all probability flourished there in former times. These antiquities eminentiy deserves the attention of the antiquarian and historian. It is sincerely hoped, that through their future researches, the mystery which at present surrounds the history of these ruins, and the people who constructed them, may be adequately illustrated.

The "ancient walled city" is located in township

seven, of range fourteen east. in the Milwaukie land district. The citadel consists of a mass of burnt clay, resembling brick, mixed with some kind of straw or wild grass, which at the base is from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, at the present time, and about five in height. The projections of the walls indicated upon the flat, the appearance of buttresses, as constructed upon military works at this day. These are built of the same materials the walls are, at intervals of from two to five rods, and projecting from the walls about seventeen feet, of the same height of the main wall. The eastern wall, parallel with and immediately upon the bank of the river, is at this time but slightly visible; nor are there any appearance of buttresses, as upon the other portions of the wall. In proceeding upon the supposition that these are the ruins of an ancient fortification, we may conclude that in as much as the eastern side was defended from egress by a deep and rapid stream, a wall and buttress similar to the one bounding the western side would have been unnecessary. The whole area within this wall comprises about fifty acres. Within the enclosure are a number of square mounds or elevated plains of the height of twenty feet, and between forty and fifty feet square on the top; while others are of a more conical shape, and from their situation, appear as what might now be termed block houses, or places of look out. That such were the objects of their construction is probable. There is also a distinct ridge, running east and west, connecting two of these towers or mounds, as well as two parallel ridges, running north and south, and extending nearly the whrle length of the enclosure.

There is also a cellar and stair-way, descending within the mound, at the north west angle of the ruins. There is a sewer, perceivable at an angle about mid-way in the eastern wall, designated on the plate above referred to. This sewer is about three feet below the surface, and arched with stone. Without the enclosure, where the works are not protected by the river, are numerous mounds, varying from three to twenty-five feet in height, and from twenty to one hundred feet in circumference. Particularly at the southwest angle, there is an embankment forming an arc of a circle, with projections resembling the buttresses represented on the main wall, which was unquestionably intended as an out work or redoubt, for the defence of that particular point. The wall has no appearance of regular brick-laying, as at present practiced. In what manner it was at first constructed, there is nothing to indicate, but that they and the parapets consist of clay, rudely burnt, and prepared with straw, after the ancient mode of the Egyptians, is plainly to be seen.

Figure 2. Approaching the form of a bear, is included in that extensive group of antiquities before refered to, at Blue river, upon the English prairie. This embankment, being much more elevated than many which I have examined, is, about mid-way, six feet in height, and in length, along the dotted line from east to west, eighty-four feet; and its greatest width over the body is twenty feet. Bearings, due east and west, the head to the westward, and the legs projecting southward. The whole figure, and the ground adjacent are covered with *Corylus Americana*, which, in this region, indicate deep and rich soil.

Figure 3. Is a group of three animal mounds, which are also on the English prairie, about eleven miles to the eastward from figure 2, and within the limits of Iowa county. The destination of these figures are northward, their heads being in that direction. Their legs, contrary to the direction of all others which I have examined, are projecting northeastwardly. In the vicinity of these are many other figures, of various forms and dimensions. To the eastward a short distance, commences a series of mamilliary mounds, varying from one to two and a half feet in height. These mounds are beautifully, and with much regularity, ranged at convenient intervals, and extend over a distance of about four hundred yards, terminating abruptly with a huge mound, eighteen feet in height, and in circumference, at the base, two hundred and twenty-five feet. To the northward and southward of the figures, and parallel with them, are numerous embankments, with intervening spaces, representing gate ways, a further description of which would only lead to unnecessary repetition.

The ruins of the ancient city of Aztalan, Jefferson County, Wiskonsan Territory, is in the form of an oblong, situated on the west banks of Rock river. Its walls run in line with the cardinal points; enclosing an area of fifty square acres. The walls, as they now appear, consist of solid masses of burnt clay, having no appearance of regularly formed bricks in any part of them. They are twenty-five feet thick at the base, and five feet above the level of the plain. There are thirty-two buttresses, or rather small towers, each projecting seventeen feet from the walls, at intervals

of from two to five rods apart; but in consequence of the porous nature of the soil, both within and without the works, it is supposed from their present weight and antiquity, that they have settled at least ten feet below the surface. There is within the enclosure a number of square mounds, twenty feet high, and between forty and fifty feet square on their summits. There are others of a conical shape, which resemble watch towers, or places of look out. There is an elevated mound ridge of some length connecting two of the towers. There are two other parallel ridges, running north and south, extending nearly the whole length of the enclosure within the mound. At the northwest angle there is a stair way, leading into a cellar of considerable dimensions. At the centre of the eastern wall, there is a sewer, three feet below the surface, arched with stone. On the outside of the western wall there is a number of mounds, or of round, earthen, conical towers, placed in two straight parallel lines, some distance to the west of the east wall of the city, varying from three to twenty-five feet in height, and from twenty to one hundred in circumference. At the southwest angle there is an embankment, forming the arc of a circle, with a number of buttresses of the same description as those in the main wall. The clay in the walls appears to have been prepared by mixing straw with it, after the manner of the ancient Babylonians, Ninevites, and Egyptians. The straw has entirely disappeared, but the mark of its deposit is plainly to seen. The few of the conical mounds examined, have been found hollow, constructed like bake-ovens. In one of of them there has been found charred woolen

and canvass cloth. The skeleton of one of the primitives has been discovered in another, in a sitting position, holding an eastern vessel, with his hands between his knees, and his head inclined over it, as if looking into it. A little to the left there was a small quantity of grain, which, at the touch of the finger, became reduced to an ash-colored flour. This depository of the dead could be opened only at the top. On the right lay a quantity of fine ashes, very dry. It was generally supposed, by those who examined these mounds, that the skeleton and grain must have been upwards of a thousand years entombed in the mound. The inside was dry and air-tight. The instant the stone on the top was removed, and the air entered, the skeleton fell asunder, and the grain crumbled to dust.

Having now briefly described, at least, one figure of each species of artificial earth works, embraced in a scope of country, upon both sides of the Wiskonsan river, five miles in width, and in length fourteen miles, the river passing mid-way from one extreme to the other, and each figure having been the subject of careful observation, being part of the result of more than twelve months of incessant labor, in rambling in quest and taking admeasurements of about one hundred figures. An anxiety to embrace in this article a variety, has extended the subject, and prolonged its completion much beyond what I at first intended; but, should the matter contained in these pages, in the least degree aid Antiquarians in their researches in Indian archeology, I will be amply rewarded. Fearful of going too far in hazarding conjectures, why or how these antiquities are as they are, I venture no conclu-

ding opinion, inasmuch as there have already been too many wild speculations respecting many of them throughout this region. I have endeavored only to represent them as they really exist. In doing this, it became necessary to take their dimensions in the field with a degree of accuracy, in order that the description may in future serve, when all traces of the mounds are obliterated, (which, in this fertile region, will soon be the case,) as a record of what once existed. The subject is a dark one, and the word mystery seems stamped on every foot-track of those who primitively flourished here. We know not whence they came, nor where, nor how they departed.

The purposes for which these mounds were originally designed, are doubtful and obscure; and have been rendered still more so, by the vagaries to which they have given rise. We do not feel competent to enter into a full investigation of them, though we have had the advantage of examining many of these remains. Even in the comparison of the facts presented to us, we are met with a stubborn difficulty at the very threshhold of the enquiry; and that is, our total ignorance of the manners of the people, who, at a remote period, occupied the interior regions of the United States, where these tumuli remains principally abound. It is, therefore, obvious that in an investigation of this kind, we must deduce our conclusions from general analogical facts, such as are applicable to the conditions of human life with which we are familiar. There is, then, only one course of inquiry by which we may hope to obtain light upon this interesting topic. The didactic poet has said,

"What can we reason, but from what we know,"

and, though we may be led into error by the process, still it is safer, in all investigations, to rely upon the results of our own experience, than to indulge in rash conjectures, Judging from the social condition and institutions of any people, civilized or barbarous, known to us, there are but four objects to which they could be applied. These are defence, religious worship, inhumation of the dead, and land or highway marks. That they have all served for one or other of these purposes, according to the nature of their construction, we have no doubt, and perhaps some of them, probably the most extensive, may have been at the same time fotresses, temples, and cemeteries. From ancient history we learn, that earth mounds had been adopted in the earliest ages of the world, to chronicle to posterity some great national victory, or to serve as monumental tombs, for the mighty brave, who fell in the cause of their country. They are no doubt the oldest relics of human labor which have come down to us.

These relics are described by authors as existing in Russia, Denmark, Norway, France, Ireland, Sweden, Greece, and Asia, and several other countries. In each country they are supposed to have performed a double office, that of tombs and monuments, as the latin term *tumulus* indicates, which signifies equally a tomb and an elevation. One of the earliest works of this description which history mentions, is the tumulus erected by Semiramis to the memory of her husband, on the banks of the Tygris. Every reader familiar with Homer, will recollect the funeral ceremonies of

Patroclus, and of Hector, and the mound which was raised to their memory, and which contained their ashes. The history of these tumuli, or mounds, or pyramids, embraces perhaps, the extreme points of human power; including, on the one hand, those immense structures, which yet excite the astonishment of the traveller, upon the banks of the Nile, as they did in the days of Herodotus, four hundred years before Christ, and those collossal piles lately discovered in Central America, and which yet survive, unharmed by the many ages that have rolled over them; and, on the other hand, comprehending that early period of the world when man's genius, first emerging from its chrysalis, could only conceive the simple idea of constructing a mound of earth, to herald its story to future posterity, but which has ever since on the plains of Tartary and America, been adopted, to cover the remains of a savage chief, his war horse, and arms. The custom of inhuming together a departed friend, and the objects most dear to him, animate or inanimate, ascends to a remote period, and has spread to the most distant people. The Gothic warrior slept by the side of his horse, as the Pawnee chief now does. This favorite animal is led to the place of sepulchre, in the prairies, beyond the Mississippi, and there killed and consigned to the same grave with his master; and warrior and war horse are thus ready for their respective duties, when they arrive in the land of spirits. There is an innate feeling in human nature, which hallows the memory of departed friends, and which says to the survivors, "abandon not these precious objects, like the beasts that perish." This sentiment is independent of reason, and precedes civilization.

The earliest memorials which history records as having been erected by affection or piety to departed worth, and we may add, the most imperishable too, were heaps of stonce or earth, covering the remains of the regretted object. Though between these rude monuments and the sculptured marbles of our times the difference of art is immense, yet the principle of human nature, to which they equally owe their origin, is still the same.

That many of the mounds scattered over the western territory have been used, by the primitives who erected them, as sepulchral tumuli, is satisfactorily proved, from the fact of human skeletons having frequently been found in them. But the mounds containing these remains are generally of a conical or oblong form. Those resembling animals, and the human figure have been often examined; but no relics of any description, have ever been found in them. It is, therefore, probable that these kinds of mounds were raised to serve the purposes of worship and defence. Those in the human form, it is very likely, were intended to represent particular idols or gods; and, in case of emergency to be used as ramparts against any enemy. Let it be remarked, that but two modes of defence could be adopted by the authors of these remains; one was the elevation of ramparts of earth, and the other the construction of stockades, formed of the trunks of trees placed in the ground. But the latter must have been a tedious process for a people who possessed, perhaps, no cutting instruments but stone axes, and no domestic animals to draw heavy materials. This kind of fortification had also the inconvenience of

soon perishing; and even while existing, was liable to be burnt by an enemy. It is probable that all these extensive elevations of earth may have been many years, perhaps ages, in the process of construction. Each year they may have been repaired and augmented, till circumstances led to their abandonment. And we believe it is a fact, common as well to these monuments, as to those on the plains of North Western Asia, that the earth of which they are composed was taken from the surface of the ground, so as not to disturb its appearance. And probably this was done at their yearly devotional feasts, and it might have formed a part of their religious duties, for every one to add, during there meetings, a certain quantity of earth to the figure or objects of their worship.

Plate I, figure 1, has all the appearance of being used as a fort or place of refuge. The different figures which comprise that work, evidently show that they were never intended for places of interment, as no human bones or remains were ever found in them. These works appear to have been erected by different families, to whom, perhaps, were consigned the care of defending and keeping them in repair. Of one thing we are certain,—these works were never constructed by the ancestors of the present race of Indians; for when the French discovered them about two centuries ago, the Indians of that day were as ignorant of the purposes for which they were erected, as they were of the people who constructed them. Neither have they in any way interfered, by adding to them or taking from them, but have always regarded them with a veneration bordering on religious awe.

The earth mounds of Wiskonsan and Ohio agree in shape, size, and conformation, with those of California, Mexico, and the intermediate places, which fully prove the constructors of them to have been of the same stock or family.

CHAPTER XII.

Iowa County is forty-six miles by thirty, embracing an area of eight hundred and eighty-three thousand and two hundred square acres. The county seat is Mineral Point. The surface of this county is uneven and broken. The principal streams, that run north into the Wiskonsan, are Mineral Creek, Pipe Creek, and Black Earth Creek, which originate on the north side of the great dividing ridge, which extends from near Madison to the Mississippi. The two main branches of the Pekatonica originate on the south side of this ridge, and unite near Weota. The other streams are Fever River, Bonner's Creek, Big and Little Otter, Wolf Creek, and Spafford Creek. The principal towns are Mineral Point, Belmont, Dodgeville, Elk Grove, Shulsburg, Gratiot, Wiota, Helena, Arena, Willow Springs, Gratiot's Grove, and Albion. This county is in the centre of the mineral country, and abounds in mines of lead and copper, large quantities of which are annually exported to the eastern markets, by Galena, and the Mississippi, and by Milwaukie and the lakes. The "sucker holes," as the pits dug in search of lead are termed, are so numerous, that it is

dangerous to travel the country, especially in the night time. A valuable mine of copper is worked near Mineral Point, was discovered as early as 1829, but, until lately, owing to great difficulties experienced in smelting, has not been worked to any advantage. In 1840, this difficulty was overcome, and the mine is now affording a rich harvest to the enterprising proprietors. Iowa county is also rich in good farming lands, but, owing to the insatiable thirst for immediate wealth, instead of cultivating the surface, and becoming rich by slow and sure means, the inhabitants have dug into the bowels of the earth, and so pit-riddled the surface, that agriculture is little attended to. The whole of the mineral country presents extraordinary facilities and advantages, and possesses a rich and inexhaustible soil. Mineral Point, the county seat, is situated on the slope of a hill, between two branches of the Menomonee, which abound in rich mineral veins of lead, copper, and zinc. It has a Court House, Jail, and Post Office, and about five hundred houses. Congress has granted a valuable section of the public lands to this manufacturing town. Immense quantities of the smelted minerals are annually transported by teams to Galena and Milwaukie.

The lead trade is rapidly on the increase. The amount smelted in Wiskonsan and in the vicinity of Galena the past year, exceeds the total number of pounds produced annually in the whole United States, four years ago.

Lead mines are now worked in eight States The following particulars are gathered from the census taken in 1840.

There was mined in

New Hampshire, - -	1.000 lbs.
New York, - -	670.000 "
Virginia, - - -	878.648 "
North Carolina, - -	10.000 "
Illinois, - - -	8.775.000 "
Missouri, - - -	5.295.455 "
Wiskonsan, - - -	15.129.350 "
Iowa, - - - -	500.000 "
Total number lbs.	31.239.453

During the last 25 years the lead trade has been progressing with a momentum truly remarkable. Thirty years ago, all the lead used in this country was brought from abroad. Now the United States are supplied from the mines of Wiskonsan and Illinois. In 1820, the amount mined did not exceed a few hundred pounds. The amount mined had increased

In 1840, it was - - -	23.904.350 lbs.
1841, " - - -	32.438.280 "
1842, " - - -	32.388.130 "
1844, " - - -	43.000.000 "

In 1845 it is said the amount will reach 60.000.000, or 30.000 tons of lead, valued at the mines at 3 cents per lb—making an aggregate of $1.800.000.

The increase of the lead production of our country is very extraordinary, and yet is still in its infancy. During the last year, the increase has been enormous. This is undoubtedly owing to the fair price (4 cts. per lb.) which it now commands—which price has been sustained by a foreign export to England and China, and by the establishment of white lead factories in this

country. These factories are of recent origin. The Sangerties point company, in Ulster county, N. Y., was one of the first established in this country. It was suggested by the extremely low price of lead in 1842. It then commanded but 3 cents per lb. in New York, and sometimes was as low as 2½ cents. When lead was such a drug, it was thought by some enterprising men in New York to be a most favorable time to try whether a fair profit could not be realized by making paint here, instead of shipping the lead to England to be manufactured. The capital stock was taken, and operations were commenced on a large scale. Enterprise has been well repaid by this novel manufacture, and white-lead factories are gradually going up in different parts of the country, which are largely consuming our lead, while they are furnishing our country with paint.

Seven or eight years ago, there were some thousands of pounds made in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The lead was of a superior quality, and there was hope at one time that its manufacture would constantly and steadily increase; but these hopes have not been realized. From some cause or other, it could not be made at Rossie under 4 cents a lb. In 1842, it only commanded 5 cents in New York. Its manufacture could not therefore be continued in competition with the Wiskonsan and Illinois mines, where they could make a small profit at 3 cents per lb. The works at Rossie have consequently been discontinued.

Lead now commands 4 cents per lb. in New York. At this rate 3¾ cents can be given in Illinois—which price is a fair remuneration, but no more. When lead

falls to 3 cents per lb. in New York, it reduces it in Galena below the cost of production. Half a cent a pound seems a small difference between a state of prosperity, and one of extreme depression, but in the present commercial activity of the world, profits are reduced by competition to a point where the slightest reduction deranges the whole trade of a particular article.

An excellent road has recently been opened from Milwaukie to the Mississippi, passing through the mining district, which will be much used hereafter in sending lead to the east, by way of the lakes. In 1842, pigs of lead were shipped at Milwaukie, for New York, amounting to 1.888.700 pounds, besides 2.614 kegs of shot.

When the canal is finished through Wiskonsan, this vast lead freight will be floated through the lakes, and the Erie canal to market. This business now gives employment to hundreds of Keel and Flat boats, from Galena to St. Louis, where it is re-shipped for New Orleans, and there again re-shipped for New York or Europe. By way of the lakes and the Erie canal, it could be accomplished in fifteen days.

The copper mining business of Wiskonsan is becoming one of great importance, and is destined to add much to the wealth of the territory. In 1841, 25.000 pounds were shipped east.

Northern Michigan will, at some future day, also become a great mining district. Mr. Featherstoneaugh's report to the General Government, represents it as abounding in valuable minerals. In this Mr. Owen's Geological report agrees, and, more recently,

the state of Michigan has had the territory explored by the state Geologist, Dr. Houghton.

Of the abundance of copper and lead, Doctor H. has the fullest confidence. In opening a vein, with a single blast, he threw out nearly two tons of copper ore, and with it were numerous masses of pure copper, from the most minute speck to pieces of forty pounds in weight. Of the ores examined, their purity proved to be from 51 per cent down to 21. The great mines in Cornwall, in England, have not produced over 12 per cent, since 1771, and since 1822, have not averaged over 8 per cent. The ore worked in Wiskonsan, averages about 25 per cent. There is a copper rock on the Antonagon river, estimated to weigh between three and four tons. A piece of it, chiseled off by Doctor H., and analyzed, contained 68 per cent of pure metal. While at Detroit, a friend showed us a piece which he cut from the mass, weighing four pounds, and such was its toughness, that he broke twenty-two chisels in obtaining it. The lead trade of Wiskonsan and Galena is already a business of a million dollars a year: that of copper will equal, if not exceed it.

The lead region occupies sixty townships, of six miles square: the unexplored district north of the Wiskonsan river, not included in what is now called the mineral district, contains lead mines of great value. The copper region begins on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and extends in a southwesterly direction, to the Mississippi river, or to the present lead region. Copper has also been found in the country above the Kickapoo river. Twelve miles from Prairie

du Chien, and six miles from the Mississippi, a copper mine has been discovered, the ore of which will yield about 62 per cent, being about 7 per cent better than that found at Mineral Point. Another copper mine has been discovered, which is very rich and extensive, on the Kickapoo. Iron ore of a superior quality has been found on Black river, which empties into the Mississippi about sixty miles below the Chappewa river. On the Bareboo also, which empties into the Wiskonsan some fifty miles above the Kickapoo, within the past year have been made many discoveries giving unmistaken indications of a valuable copper region. On the Mississippi, at Prairie la Cross, some hundred miles above Prairie du Chien, indications of copper to some extent have been found, although the grounds have not been examined to any extent. On the upper waters of the St. Croix river some rich discoveries have also been made. The ore in that region is of great richness. Along the Wolf river, also, which is tributary to the Fox, some fifty miles above Green Bay, splendid discoveries are represented to have been made. The cave at Dubuque, discovered some time since, is estimated to contain 3.000.000 pounds of lead. From those sources of mineral wealth with which we are already acquainted, and from the presumption that other discoveries may be made, Wiskonsan may be considered the richest mineral country in the world. If the mineral lands could be purchased without incumbrance from government, it is believed that the mining business would progress with greater rapidity than at present. A speedier communication with the east is of essential importance to the mining districts; in other

words, to connect the Lakes and the Mississippi must be, until it is accomplished, the leading project with those who inhabit the mineral region of Wiskonsan.

The lead business has become an article of vast importance in our foreign trade. We find, by refering to English statistics, that only ten years ago, Great Britain exported to this country 9.792.000 lbs. The tables are now turned. For the past five years we have imported none of the article, and, in 1841, commenced the exportation of large quantities of it into England. The English have heretofore supplied the China market, where immense quantities of it are used in lining tea chests, &c. Three years ago, the Boston merchants made shipments of the article to Canton, and being able to undersell the British, the trade, in one year, increased to an export of 1.510.136 lbs. The exports for the few past years have been continually on the increase. In 1830, the product of all the lead mines in the country, was a little rising 10.000.000 lbs., and we imported for our own consumption. In 1841, we not only supplied ourselves, but a regular export of it is now made to the following foreign countries, which heretofore have been mostly supplied by England, viz: Russia, Hanse Towns, France on the Mediterranean, Cuba, Hayti, Mexico, Central Republic of America, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Asia, and Africa.

Among the many natural curiosities of this county, the Platte mounds are not the least remarkable. They are two conical elevations or mounds, about two hundred feet high, near the source of the Pekatonica, twelve miles from Mineral Point. They are three

miles apart, having a smaller one between them. They are a compound of lime stone rock, and visible upwards of thirty miles, and answered in former times as a beacon, or land mark, to guide the weary, wandering traveller on his trackless course. The Indian name is Eu-ne-she-te-no, or Twin mountains. The prospect from their summits is delightfully grand. Beneath and around you, is an ocean of Prairie, extending far and wide. To the north, the view is bounded only by the distant Wiskonsan hills; to the east, the limits of the prairie and wood lands are lost in the blue horizon; on the northeast, the towering Blue mounds form, as it were, a back-ground to the view; on the south, the prospect extends far into the plains of Illinois; in the southwest, the Sinsinava mound attracts the gaze of the admiring spectator; in the west, the vision is arrested, at a distance, by the Table mound, and the hills of the Mississippi; while, to the northwest, the high lands of the father of waters close the grand review. Before you, at the foot of the eastern mound, stands the beautiful and thriving little village of Belmont, with its painted buildings glistening in the sun beams. The vast level of verdant fields, as viewed from the top of these mounds, resembles the sluggish rolling swells of the ocean after a storm. On the crest of these beautiful land swells, appear, occasionally, ranges of verdant trees, groves of wood, and parks of timber, planted by verdant nature to ornament the matchless scene. Over this extended prospect you behold, scattered beyond, in every direction, the farms of the settlers, covered with luxuriant crops. The straight dark lines, crossing at right

angles, indicate the roads and tracks laid out by an industrious and thriving population. From the summits of these mounds, you behold the cattle of a thousand farms, quietly grazing, and observe the brown lines or roads covered with emigrants and their wagons. You also see, at a distance, the ponderous and heavy laden wagons of the lead miners, urging their slow and tedious way, contrasting with the numerous horsemen and pleasure carriages, passing rapidly over the vast plain. To crown the view, the prairie, on every hand, is covered with a most enchanting variety of flowers raising their majestic and gorgeous petals above the green and thick-set grass, while innumerable birds make the fields and groves joyous with their melody, and millions of butterflies flit and bask in the rays of the sun. Altogether, the scene is one of surpassing magnificence, beauty, and loveliness. Its innumerable glories, in an autumnal sun-set, are beyond the power of imagination to conceive or language to express. To behold them, as the author has beheld them, would repay a journey of a thousand miles.

Helena, a post town in this county, is situated on the south side of the Wiskonsan river. one mile below the mouth of Pipe creek, and seven miles below Arena. The most important business done here, is by the Wiskonsan Shot Company, whose tower for manufacturing shot is thus described. It is built on the summit of a rocky hill, on the bank of Pipe creek, near its entrance into the Wiskonsan. This hill has a perpendicular face next the creek, and a gentle descent southward and westward, by which wagons may reach the summit. One hundred feet from the base

of the rock, there is a ledge or landing place. On this ledge, the shot tower rises eighty feet, making the depth from the top of the tower to the base of the rock, one hundred and eighty feet. A well or shaft has been sunk through the rock, which is of sand stone, one hundred feet, and a lateral drift or entrance ninety feet in length, seven feet high, and six feet wide, has been cut from the bank of the creek to the perpendicular shaft. A basin seven feet deep is sunk below the surface of the entrance shaft, which is constantly supplied with water, into which the shot falls from the top of the tower, where the lead is melted, and cast through the well or shaft. A small railway is erected within the lateral drift, communicating with the well, and extending to the finishing house, which is built on the bank of the creek, immediately opposite the entrance to the shaft. On this railway the shot is carried, in small boxes or cars, from the basin or well, by horse power, into the finishing room. The same power, by various machinery, is employed in drying the shot in a cylinder over an oven. From the oven the shot is carried into the polishing barrel, and thence the various sizes are passed over the several inclined floors for separation, and taken to the separating sieves; after which the several sizes are weighed, bagged, and put into kegs. A steam boat can lie at the door of the finishing house, for the purpose of taking the commodity to market.

From the tower, the view of the valley of the Wiskonsan extends to a great distance. The river is seen winding through the rich, flat lands of the valley, which is bordered on both sides by high hills, with

occasional rocky cliffs, sparated by well timbered coves or bayous.

Exclusive of the operations at the shot tower, there is much other business done at Helena; particularly in the shipment of pig lead, and the receipt of lumber from upper Wiskonsan, to supply the surrounding country. As to manufacturing lead, and other natural resources, this is, perhaps, the richest county in the territory. The land for agricultural purposes, is not exceeded either for richness of soil, or easiness of cultivation. The inhabitants are a strange mixture of English, Irish, Dutch, Scotch, Americans, &c., living together in perfect harmony. Taking them altogether, they are perhaps the most moral and industrious compound of people ever jumbled together, by means of emigration. There are much valuable lands that can be obtained in this county, at low rates, for any period of time. Emigrants wishing to take farms on lease, would do well to call at this county. There are some prairie lands that may be obtained at the government price: the timbered land is all taken up.

According to the census taken in June, 1842, the population of this county amounts to 5.029.

Dane County, is bounded on the north by Sawk and Portage counties, on the east by Dodge and Jefferson, on the south by Rock and Green, and on the west by Iowa and Sawk counties. It is forty-two miles long, from east to west, and thirty miles wide, covering an area of twelve hundred and forty-one square miles, or eight hundred and sixty-four thousand square acres. This county was set off from the west part of Milwaukie, and the east part of Iowa counties, in 1836, and

organized as a separate county in 1839. Its population in 1838, was one hundred and seventy-two, in 1840, three hundred and fourteen, and in 1842, seven hundred and seventy-six. The county seat is Madison, the capital of the territory. The surface of this large and important county is greatly diversified by rolling swells, and gentle vallies. The swells are of moderate elevation and gradual ascent. There is scarcely any part of this county which can be termed timbered land. It is naturally divided into regular proportions of "prairie lands" and "oak openings," having a number of beautiful fairy-like lakes. The soil is rich and fertile, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. At Madison, the seat of government, may be viewed the enchanting scenery around the four lakes. It is situated between the third and fourth lake. The town plot is regularly laid out. The site is high, but gradually descending from the capitol square, which includes about ten acres. The streets are tastefully fringed with small black and white oak trees, from four to eight inches in diameter, and from twenty to forty feet high. The town, when viewed at a distance, has a most beautiful and imposing aspect. It consists of about sixty buildings, all of which are built of wood, except the Capitol, which is built of free stone. The whole county consists of a rich lime stone soil, and is well adapted for grazing or agriculture. When it was rumored that the capitol of the territory was to be located between the third and fourth lakes, that curse of all new countries, the land speculators, made a simultaneous rush to the land office, and purchased all the lands in that vicinity, subject to entry, before those

intending to become actual settlers had any notice. Hence the little improvement, and backward state of the country around the capitol. The advantage, however, of having the seat of government in the county, may make up for the land monopolizing misfortune. The southeast corner of the county touches lake Kosh Konong, which is an expansion of Rock river, and touches the Wiskonsan river at the northeast, embracing the ground upon which the "battle of the Wiskonsan" was fought, between General Dodge's volunteers and the Indians under Black Hawk, in 1832. The four lakes lie near the centre of the county. They are connected by a chain of streams, running from one end to the other. Their outlet, Crawfish creek, may very easily be made navigable to Rock river, affording valuable sites for hydraulic power. This, with Kosh Konong creek, and the head branches of Sugar river, constitute the principal streams of the county.

Madison is the only village of any importance in the county, although a great many have been laid out, and may hereafter be built. Among those laid out, are the city of the Four Lakes, city of the Second Lakes, Mandumus, Clinton, Manchester, Dunkirk, and Van Buren. Some portion of the county consists of dry ridges, separated by marshes, which afford but little inducement for present settlement.

The Blue mounds belong to this county. They are two large conical hills, or rather natural mounds, twenty-five miles west of Madison, and twelve miles south of the Wiskonsan river. One of them is situated in Iowa county. Their elevation is such that they

can be seen at a distance of twenty miles. The eastern one is the highest, being a thousand feet above the Wiskonsan river, In the first settling of that part of the country, they served as land marks to direct the traveller in his course through the trackless prairies. The one in Dane county is one thousand feet above the Wiskonsan, the circumference at the base being nine miles. It has a number of fine, living springs of water on the top. There is a spring on the extreme ridge, that can be turned either way, to run down its sides, with little trouble. Its summit is covered with heavy timber, consisting of black walnut, oak, and a variety of other growths. There is a cultivated field of forty acres on the top, and ample opportunity for cultivating one hundred and sixty acres. At the summit it varies from a few rods to half a mile in width. The mound is composed of lime and sand stone. The ascent, on the south side, is gradual, but on the northwest is steep. The soil on the top consists of a black vegetable mold, of good quality. Fine pure springs are continually bubbling up in every direction on the ascending side, which is a mile and a half from the base to the summit. There is a large smelting establishment at this mound. The view of the prairies and openings from this mound is delightfully grand. The Indian name for it is Mu-cha.ku-nin, or smoky mountain, applied to it on account of its being generally enveloped in fog or mist. It is composed of the kind of rock that underlie the mineral region. Mines of lead are worked near the eastern mound, which affords, in addition to the common sulphuret, or Galena, another kind, termed "white mineral," supposed to be

the carbonate of lead, but most probably the earthy oxide. The Blue mounds are covered to their summits with vegetation, from which there is a grand commanding view of the surrounding country, far beyond the Wiskonsan to the north, embracing a wide circle on every side. The Platte mounds are in many respects similar in constrution to the Blue mounds and may be considered rivals. They are situated to the southwest of the latter. Near these are the remains of a fort built by the Fur Company, which frequently gave refuge to several white families, from the fury of the savages. Here, also, may be seen the grave of Lieutenant Force, who was killed by an Indian, near where the grave is now seen. The Indian was afterwards killed near the four lakes, in a skirmish with General Dodge's volunteers. The gold watch belonging to Lieutenant Force, was found in his possession, and returned, by order of General Dodge, to his family.

Sugar river has its source in this country, fifteen miles west of Madison, and running south, through the eastern part of Green county, enters the Pekatonica, in Illinois. It may be considered the eastern limit of the mineral district, as no mines have, as yet been discovered east of this stream, although there are several near it on the west side.

The first, of the beautiful chain of lakes in this county, between the third and fourth of which the capital of the territory is located, has a circumference of nine and a half miles, and covers a surface of five square miles. Its longest diameter from east to west is three and one eighth miles; its north and south di-

ameter is two miles. The water is clear and transparent, having a depth, varying from seven to ten feet, except near the outlet, where there is a bar, over which the water is but two feet deep. The shores around this lake, with the exception of a few broken bluffs and small marshes. are generally good. The timber in this vicinity is scanty, and of inferior quality.

The second lake is about three miles distant from the first. Its length is three and a half miles, and its breadth nearly two miles. The water is clear and pure, and along the boat track has a depth of nine feet feet. On the north and east, the shore is marshy, with a low gravelly bank intervening between the marsh and the water's edge; on the southern and western shores, the land is elevated, presenting high knolls and bluffs.

The third lake is about half a mile distant from the second, covers about six square miles of surface, and is about three and a half miles long. Its waters are transparent and about ten feet deep. The banks are high and undulating, bearing a scattered growth of bur and white oak trees. Madison, the seat of government, is located on the north shore of this lake, occupying the strip of land between this and the fourth lake.

The fourth lake is the largest of the four. It has a periphery of nineteen and one fourth miles, and covers an area of fifteen and a fraction square miles. Its longest diameter bears due east and west, and is six miles in length; its transverse diameter is four miles. The waters of this lake are cold and pure, and of a depth sufficient for the purposes of small steam-

boat navigation. The land bordering it is hilly and undulating. On the north side it is well timbered, chiefly with hard wood, and abounds with lime and silicious stone. It has clean, gravelly shores, and is mostly supplied by springs, having but one small tributary. At the nearest point, it is fifteen miles from the Wiskonsan river, and a canal might be easily constructed to connect these waters. The country around it rises in gentle elevations, and is underlaid with limestone. In some places the lake is from fifty to sixty feet deep. Chaledony, agates, and cornelian stones, have been frequently found on its shores.

CHAPTER XIII.

Grant county, is bounded on the north by Crawford and Richland counties, east by Iowa, south by Illinois, and west by Iowa territory. Its extreme length from north to south, is forty-eight miles, and from east to west, thirty-seven miles: its mean width, however, is only twenty-four miles; making an area of eleven hundred and fifty-two square miles or sections. It was set off from Iowa county, in 1836. Its population in 1838, was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; in 1840, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six; and in 1842, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven. The county seat is Lancaster, situated at the head of Pigeon creek, near the centre of the county. It has a fine brick court-house, The principal streams are the Mississippi, the Wiskonsan, Platte river, Grant

river, and little Platte river. The principal villages are Lancaster, Potosi, Sinapie, Cassville, Grant, Gibralter, Wingville, and Platteville. This county abounds in mineral diggings, or mines of lead and copper ore, especially in the southern part of the county, and on Blue river, in the northern part, from which large fortunes have been realized by miners, smelters, merchants and speculators. The county is bounded on two sides by navigable waters—the Mississippi and Wiskonsan rivers. It has more good timber land than any other county in the mineral country, and the most beautiful, undulating prairies, abounding with fine springs. There is neither a swamp nor a stagnant pool of water in the county. The soil, in both timber and prairie lands, is very rich, yielding all kinds of grain and vegetables in abundance, with comparatively little labor. Among the growth of timber found in this county, oak, walnut, hickory, lynn or bass wood, sugar maple, cherry, ash, iron wood, and quakeraspen on the most prevalent. Grapes, wild plums, and crab apples, grow in abundance. On the river bottoms, there are found the soft maple and elm, and on the bluffs the cedar and white pine. The woods abound in game; the streams in fine fish. Potosi is a town at the mouth of Grant river, in this county. It is situated in a romantic and picturesque valley, with a stream of pure water running through it. This valley is three miles long, and varies in breadth from one hundred to three hundred yards. It is known as Van Buren valley, and is not unfrequently called Snake Hollow, from some curious circumstances in its history. Lafayette is situated at the mouth of the valley,

on the banks of the river, and is the shipping place for a large portion of the country around. It was laid out in 1836. Van Buren lies above Lafayette, about the middle of the valley, and was laid out in 1838. It has a Post-Office, and a Methodist and Catholic Church. Above Van Buren is another town called Dublin. This as the name portends, is an Irish settlement. There are many Irish in the territory. They are a peaceable, hard-working, industrious class of citizens, are republicans to the very core, and generally members of the Catholic Temperance Association.

Sinapi, a town on the Mississippi, in Grant county, is siuated near the north line of town one, the western termination of the United States road from Racine. This town stands at the edge of the water, which is deep close to the shore, affording a convenient landing place for steam boats of the largest class. Large quantities of lead and copper are shipped from this port.

Sinapi is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, at the base of lofty, precipitous bluffs, and is one of the many bubbles which expanded and burst about the year 1838. The Louisiana Company purchased the town site, erected sundry dwellings and storehouses, and drew to the village many inhabitants, by lavish promises of emolument nnd wealth. The imaginary fortunes of the settlers and company soon vanished into thin air, and the deserted town speedily began to fall into decay and ruin. A solitary family remains, to tell the tale of the rise and decline of Sinapi. It has the appearance, if I may use the term, of a place eviscerated—sacked and plundered by an invading army. Had a fire swept over it, it could

scarcely have left it more seared and desolate. Sinapi is a precious monument of the folly, rashness, and mad spirit of adventure and speculation, which marked and disgraced the year 1836, '37, and '38. That was an era pregnant with disaster and ruin, with rank vice and profligacy, with public and private demoralization; and its pestilent influence has not yet ceased to taint and pollute our moral and political atmosphere. The infection of evil principles and example reaches far and wide, and its fatal consequences are felt long after the causes have ceased to operate. I think no calm observer can look back to the period to which I have alluded, without being satisfied that it has left a stamp and an impress upon our institutions and character, deeply disgraceful and deleterious. That it has left traces in our hitherto untarnished national escutcheon, deep, dark, and it is greatly to be feared, almost indelible.

Cassville, is another post town on the Mississippi, in this county, about twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Wiskonsan, at the foot of a steep bluff, two hundred feet high, and immediately below the mouth of a small stream, and on a beautiful plain, fifteen feet above the water level. The plain is four hundred yards wide.

Gibraltar, is three miles due north of Sinapi, laid out on the south side of the Platte river, near its mouth. It is a post town.

Wingville, is a village, situate on the main ridge-road, near the line between Grant county and Iowa, and forty miles from Prairie du Chien, on the head of Blue river. Lime stone is here found in abundance, and also a stone suitable for building, and easily dressed.

Platteville, is a flourishing post town, in the same county, situated on the waters of the little Platte river, five miles west of Belmont. It has an academy, which was incorporated in 1839, and a newspaper, published weekly.

CHAPTER XIV.

Green County, is bounded on the north by Dane county; on the east by Rock county; on the south by the State of Illinois; and on the west by Iowa county. It is twenty-four miles square, enclosing an area of five hundred and seventy-six square miles, or sections of land. It was set off from Iowa in 1836, and organized as a separate county in 1838. Its population in 1840, was 933, and in 1842, 1.594. The county seat is Munroe. Sugar river, and Little Sugar river, water the eastern portion of the county. The Pekatonica enters the southwest corner, and several of its branches rise in the western part. The villages are Munroe, New Mexico, and Centreville. Two other villages have been laid out—Lexington and Livingston, on Sugar river. The surface of this county is broken by moderate elevations and gentle inclinations, susceptible of cultivation. Timber is scarce. This county consists principally of prairie land, especially in the southern part. Several valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made, and late researches prove indications of many more, The soil is generally well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes. Sheep

would thrive well here. It is eminently calculated for pastoral purposes, and highly deserving the attention of wool-growers. When the Pekatonica and Rock rivers are rendered navigable, this will become one of the most important of the interior counties, on account of its agricultural and grazing facilities, as well as its mineral productions. Like the other counties of this territory, the population is composed of all sorts,—but the native American is the most numerous. All live together in peace and harmony, and are emulous only in accumulating property, by honest industry, and in kind offices to each other. Throughout the territory, the emigrant and stranger is sure to meet with the kindest reception and treatment. Wherever he locates, the citizens turn out to assist him in building a log cabin, and generally instruct him the best and most convenient method of breaking up and tilling the ground. Should the emigrant be poor, if he be honest and industrious, the neighborhood contributes and assists him along, until he is able to provide for himself. The people of Wiskonsan are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to strangers. The hand of man, here, has joined with the hand of nature, to welcome the settler, and encourage him on. The tendency of the liberal institutions of this highly favored republic, to harmonise into one great political and social body, the discordant prejudices and political creeds of Europeans, who are continual pouring into the great republican mass, is certainly, to say the least, very remarkable, and speaks highly for the wisdom of those departed sages, who framed the American Constitution, and moulded its government. Here the old

country Radical and Tory throw away their former rancour, and peacefully unite with the democracy of the country. Catholics and protestants lay aside their prejudices, forget their former unhallowed animosities, and worship their maker in peace. Such are the happy effects of the heaven-born institutions of the only pure republican government on earth.

Centreville, is a post town in this county, situated on Sugar river, at the first or lower rapids of that stream, where the United States road crosses from Racine. The fall upon their rapids is small. The town was laid out in 1836, and is gradually improving. Lead mines have been found within a few miles of it.

New Mexico, is situated near the southeast corner of town two, range nine, at the head of Skinner's creek, a branch of the Pekatonica, and in the vicinity of some lead mines. It was formerly the county seat. The country around it is fertile and productive.

Walworth County, is bounded north by Jefferson and Milwaukie counties, east by Racine county, south by the state of Illinois, and west by Rock county. It was set off from Milwaukie in 1836, and organised as a separate county in 1838. Its population in 1838, was 1019; in 1840, 2610; and in 1842, 4618. It is twenty-four miles square, embracing an area of five hundred and seventy-six square miles, or three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty square acres. The principal towns are Troy, Spring Prairie, Elkhorn, White Water, Richmond, Darien, Walworth, Delevan, and Geneva. The first settlements of this county were commenced in 1836. This is one of the most fertile and important agricultural

counties in the territory—possessing a rich soil, with a nicely balanced proportion of timber and prairie land, suited to the convenience of settlers. It is bountifully supplied with small lakes, springs, and rivulets. The lakes are Geneva, Como, Turtle, Little Turtle, and White Bass lakes. The streams are Mequanigo, Honey Creek, Sugar creek, Geneva creek, Turtle creek, and White Water,—all of which have their sources within the county, and run in opposite directions,—some into the Pekatonica or Fox river, and others into Rock river. These lakes and rivers abound in fish, and in the spring, summer, and autumn months, are covered with wild ducks and geese. This section is well stocked with game—deer, prairie hens, quails, squirrels, gophers, badgers, &c. The county seat is Elkhorn, a promising little town. It is situated in the centre of the county, and contains 126 buildings, a fine court house, post office, no grogeries, one temperance inn, a baptist church, and two schools. The citizens are moral, industrious, and religiously inclined,—kind, affable, and hospitable.

The township of Elkhorn, in which this thriving village is located, occupies a very elevated position, and contains the source of streams running in different directions. Bark river has a small tributary rising here. Honey and Sugar creeks have their sources in this town; and Turtle creek, and White Water river, receive supplies from the western portion of it. Here are a beautiful group of small lakes, eight or ten in number, from which Honey and Sugar creeks take their rise. There are three delightful prairies in this township. One of them is in the shape of a heart,

and is therefore called Heart prairie; and another, from its form, is denominated Round prairie. In this county there are three grist and six saw mills. The settlers are from different countries, but chiefly from the eastern states. Peace, plenty and contentment, reign in every family in this favored country. If there are any people in the world, that can enjoy themselves with the fruit of their labor, it is the people of Wiskonsan. The earth, when properly subdued and tilled, yields bountifully. The climate is proverbially healthy. Any man that labors but four hours a day, regularly, during the spring, summer, and autumn months, may depend on becoming rich and independent in a few years.

Geneva, is another flourishing village in this county. It is situated at the outlet of that beautiful body of water, lake Geneva. This outlet affords excellent water power, and cannot fail, if properly improved, to render Geneva a place of importance. The first improvement made here, in 1838, was the construction of a grist mill. In 1842, it numbered about eighty buildings—several stores, three taverns, and numerous mechanic shops, and continues to increase in business and importance. The population in 1842 amounted to eleven hundred and forty-five, being one fourth of the whole population of the county.

Delevan, is a post town, situated in the township of Delevan. Turtle lake is in this township. It is nearly equally divided into timber and prairie land,—the prairie occupying the northern portion. The population in 1842, was two hundred and eighty-nine.

The township of Richmond contains several small

lakes and streams. The soil is rich and fertile. The great road from Racine to Janesville, passes through its centre. A part of the large and delightful Rock prairie enters the southwest corner of this township. The population in 1842, was one hundred and seventy-six.

The township of Walworth, is fringed on the east side by the chrystal waters of lake Geneva; and on the west side is watered by the head branches of Turtle creek. Fantana, its principal village, is situated near the head of Geneva lake. Population in 1842, was four hundred and forty.nine—principally from the eastern states.

Troy, is a post town, in the township of Troy, situated on Honey creek, which passes through the township. It has a number of small lakes, from which one branch of the Mequanigo creek has its source. Population in 1842, was five hundred and ninety-two. This is a flourishing township. The farmers are able and in a forward state. The soil is durable, strong, and productive. The settlers are generally from the eastern states, with a small sprinkling of foreigners. Like the other citizens of this county, the inhabitants are moral and industrious. The first settlement in this county commenced in 1836.

Rock County, is bounded on the east by Walworth, on the west by Geneva, on the north by Dodge and Jefferson counties, and on the south by Illinois. It is thirty miles long, from east to west, and thirty-four miles wide,—containing an area of seven hundred and twenty square miles, or four hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred square acres. It was set ofl from

Milwaukie, in 1836, and organised as a separate county in 1839. Its population, in 1838, was four hundred and eighty six, in 1840, it numbered one thousand seven hundred and one, and in 1842. two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. The first settlement of the county commenced at Rockport, in 1836. The townships best known, are Belvit. Janesville, Clinton, Milton, Union, Centre, and Rock. The principal villages are Janesville, Rockport, and Beloit.

Rock river, a noble and large navigable stream, passes nearly through the centre of this fertile and delightful county, in a meandering direction, from north to south. It has its source near lake Winnebago, in Fondulac county, running in a southerly direction, until it empties into the Mississippi, one hundred and sixty-five miles below the state line of Illinois. It derived its name from the appearance of some rocks seen at its mouth in passing on the Mississippi. The whole of the Rock river country is favorably known for its fertility of soil and beauty of natural scenery, as well as for its numerous remains of ancient works, erected by a people long since passed away. This fine river can be made navigable at a trifling expense, for light steam boats, from the junction of Doty's river, eighteen miles from lake Winnebago, to its mouth, being nearly three hundred miles. Huste's and Johnson's rapids are the principal obstructions to the navigation in this territory. The estimated cost of the necessary improvements, within the state of Illinois, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a part of which has already been expended. Captain Cram, of the Engineer department, who examined this river,

with a view to its improvement, remarks; "Judging from observations on the ground, unaided by the level between the head waters of Rock river, and those which seek the southern extremity of lake Winnebago, it is inferred that a canal might be opened, so as to draw water from the lake, as a reservoir into the river." The accuracy of this opinion is established by facts stated in different reports of the same officer. The level of Rock river, at a point some distance below Johnson's rapids, is stated to be one hundred and eighty feet above lake Michigan; add to this the falls at Johnson's rapids, 47.896 feet, and at Huste's rapids, 6.925 feet; and suppose the river to have an average descent of six inches a mile below these rapids, or 38.625 feet; the elevation, at the mouth of Doty's river, will be two hundred and seventy-three feet. But in another report, the level of lake Winnebago is stated at one hundred and sixty feet above the level of lake Michigan; so that to make its waters accessible to Rock river, a cut of more than one hundred feet deep, extending from the lake to nearly the Illinois state line, must be excavated. From Doty's river to the foot of Winnebago marsh, the water is deep. the current gentle, and often divided into two or more channels; from thence to the head of Huste's rapids, the channel is no where less than three feet and a half deep, and its average width from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, with a silent current; from Huste's to Peck's rapids, several sand bars obstruct the navigation, which a trifle will remove. From the head of Peck's to the foot of Johnson's rapids, there is a descent of 67.896 feet, in a distance of

eleven and one-eighth miles, requiring locks and dams, from thence to Holmes' rapids, at Rockport, a few bars only require to be removed, and the same remark applies to the river below those rapids to the state line. The principal branches of Peck river, are Doty's river, Ossin, Rubicon, Oconomecoc, Crawfish or West Branch, Bark river, and Catfish, or river of the four lakes. The latter river has its source in the first of the four lakes, in Dane county, and runs in a southeast east direction, entering Rock river eleven and a half miles below the foot of lake Kosh Konong. It is generally wide and deep, and may easily be made navigable for the smaller class of steam boats. Captain Cram reports two falls or rapids on it, one of which is denominated "Dunkirk falls," having a descent of six feet in a distance of six thousand six hundred and sixty feet; the other below it has a fall of seven and one third feet, in a distance of five thousand three hundred feet. There are twenty-three other slight rapids below Dunkirk falls.

The lands in the western part of this county were sold at Green Bay, during the wild rage of land speculation in 1835; the greater part of which fell into the hands of speculators, who still hold to them, in the expectation of realizing a heavy per centage: hence this part of the country is but thinly settled, notwithstanding its unrivalled agricultural inducements. East of Rock river the case is different: there the public lands were occupied before they were brought into market, and consequently fell into the possession of actual settlers. This part of the county is almost one continued prairie, with only occasional oak openings.

Without exaggeration, it may be considered, during the summer season, the most beautiful and enchanting section in the whole territory. During the genial months of vegetation, it would appear as if Flora reigned Queen paramount on this delightful prairie, exerting her chemical and coloring powers to robe the numerous branches of her gay family with the most lovely and facinating tints, impregnating them, at the same time, with the most delicious and grateful odors. The whole tract of this county is alluvial in its formation; the super stratum consisting of a rich, deep, black, vegetable mold, under which is deposited a layer of fine gravel, intermixed with silex and clay, which in some parts. particularly on the high swells, appears at the surface. This species, and a kind of an ashy, dusky loam, highly fertile in its properties, appears to predominate throughout. The almost total absence of stones and gravel, within the greatest arable depth, is a peculiar feature of the generality of land in the prairie districts. There are, however, numerous and extensive quarries of lime stone to be found in many of the townships, especially along the rivers, which supply the settlers adjoining them with excellent materials for building. This large and extensive prairie is admitted by all who visit it, to be the finest and best tract in the western country, for raising sheep, and producing wool, equal in quality and fineness to that of Spain or Australia. The greatest deficiency on this prairie is the scarcity of running water. Excellent water, however, for household purposes, is almost everywhere obtained, by digging from fifteen to thirty feet deep.

Janesville, the county seat, is located on the east side of the river, in the township of that name, on the bottom land of the river, and about fifty feet below Rock prairie, which terminates in a high bank on the east or back part of the town. It is a thriving, promising village. The United States road, from Racine to the Mississiapi, crosses the river at this point, by a splendid bridge, recently built. It contiguity to the river, and the stages from Milwaukie and Racine passing through it, must render Janesville a place of considerable importance, when the obstructions in the river are removed, and navigation is opened to the Mississippi. The country around it is rich, fertile and healthy. The site of the village is based on lime stone. There are fine quarries of this valuable rock found at a little distance up the north bank of the river. Large quantities of fish are here caught in the spring of the year. The river at this place hardly ever freezes over during the winter, owing to its being abundantly supplied with numerous warm springs, in the bottom and banks of the river. The court house at this place is built on the summit of a high bank, encircling the rear part of the town, whose glittering dome is seen sparkling in the rays of the sun at a great distance. The citizens of the village are generally social and kind, moral, temperate and industrious.

Beloit is another flourishing village in this county, situated near the south territorial line, on the east side of Rock river, and at the mouth of Turtle creek, which affords great water power. It has splendid flouring and saw mills, and a number of stores and mechanic shops. A seminary was incorporated in

1837, and a manufacturing company in 1839. The citizens, like all manufacturing towns, are intelligent. Society here is far advanced in moral refinement. The country around consists of prairie lands of the best quality of soil.

Rockport is the oldest village in the county. It is situated on the west side of Rock river, at Holmes' rapids, one mile below Janesville.

The scenery in this county, in the summer season, as before stated, is delightful. The atmosphere is arid, pure, and salubrious. There are no stagnant pools or marshes to impregnate the air with miasma; consequently cases of sickness are very rare. A large amount of the prairies remain unoccupied, and about one fourth of the timbered land or oak openings. Deer, wild duck, and geese, are numerous.

Racine county is bounded on the east by lake Michigan, on the west by Walworth county, on the north by Milwaukie county, and on the south by Illinois. It is twenty-four miles wide from north to south, with an average length of twenty-five and two third miles, containing an area of six hundred and sixteen miles, or three hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and forty square acres. It was set off from Milwaukie in 1836, and organized into a separate county. Its population in 1838, was two thousand and fifty-four, in 1840, three thousand four hundred and seventy-five, and in 1842, six thousand three hundred and eighteen. The principal townships are Racine, Caledonia, Mount Pleasant, Yorkville, Rochester, Burlington, Wheatland, Salem, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, and Southport.

This may be classed among the most fertile farming counties in the territory, with the exception of fifteen miles of heavy timbered land on the north, towards Milwaukie. This county is unequally divided into Prairie and oak openings. A branch of the Grand prairie of Illinois terminates in rear of the timbered district of this country.

Racine, a flourishing town at the mouth of Root river, is the seat of Justice for this county. It is twenty-five miles south of Milwaukie, and ten miles north of Southport. It is pleasantly situated, on an elevated plain, fifty feet above the level of the lake, and nearly at the southern part of the heavy timbered land. At the head of the navigation of Root river, a few miles above its mouth, there are several rapids, running over beds of limestone. These afford great water-power and opportunities for manufacturing on a large scale. A harbor at this place would be of incalculable service to the shipping on the lakes, and to the commerce of the territory. Captain Cram, under the direction of the Engineer department, made a survey for one at the point where Root river enters the lake, together with an estimate of the expense of constructing it. He reports that, "from the depth and width of the river, and the natural facilities it offers, a basin, sufficiently secure and capacious, could be constructed to shelter all the shipping on the lake, at a trifling expense." And besides, the river is navigable, for nearly three miles beyond the site of the contemplated basin, for vessels of any burden.

From the encouragement thus held forth, the citizens continued to petition Congress, for several ses-

sions in succession, to grant them an appropriation, to complete a work so indespensably necessary for the convenience and security of the shipping, especially in the autumnal storms, which had hitherto proved so destructive to the commerce and navigation of this lake; but they petitioned in vain. As soon as it was ascertained that Congress in its appropriations for the improvement of the navigation on lake Michigan, made no provision for the Harbor at Racine, a meeting of the citizens immediately took place, when arrangements were made, and books opened for a subscription. In twenty days ten thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Harbor immediately commenced. This town was not laid out until 1835, and its settlement and growth were retarded in consequence of the site being a disputed claim, until 1839, from which period it has risen to its present importance. When we consider the recent origin of the place, and the embarrassments it labored under from the commencement, we are amazed at the largeness of the amount subscribed. This of itself speaks volumes, not only in behalf of the spirit and enterprise of its citizens, but of the productiveness of the surrounding country, and the ease and rapidity with which industry and perseverence can accumulate property in so highly favored a land.

That Congress should neglect to appropriate a portion of the public money for the construction of a harbor at this important point, and in its appropriation deal so penuriously with the territory, is a matter of great surprise and deep regret. Wiskonsan, young as she is, has already paid into the treasury of the United States, from the rent on its mines, upwards of

270.000.—a sum more than sufficient to complete the harbors at Racine, Southport and Sheboygan. When the enterprising citizens of this flourishing town will have completed their harbor, Racine will, on account of its hydraulic conveniences, its healthy and commanding position, its connection with the finest farming counties in the west, become, in a short time, one of the great commercial cities of the lake. In consequence of the United States' road passing from it to Janesville, on Rock river, and the Mississippi, the country around it is rapidly settling with an industrious and enterprising class of citizens.

Racine has a population of three thousand, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and wealth. As regards population and business, it is the third town in the territory, but as respects beauty and pleasantness of location it is the first. Its near vicinity to a large tract of timbered country, enables it to supply steamboats with fuel, which adds considerably to its trade and commerce.

Southport is another flourishing town in this county. It is ten miles south of Racine, on the lake shore, being the most southerly point of the territory at which harbors can be constructed. It is north of Chicago, fifty-six miles. It has over 3000 inhabitants, and, in business and importance, is the second town in the territory. The country merchants in the northern part of Illinois, receive their supplies of goods from the merchants of this town. The country around it is principally prairie land, and thickly settled. The citizens are a mixture of old country emigrants and Americans, all united as members of one great family, The

rapid growth and flattering prospects of Southport, place it in the front rank of towns, which have sprung up, as if by magic, within a few years, in this young and fertile territory.

The first permanent settlement of Southport was commenced in 1836. At that time the small settlements at Milwaukie and Racine, and one or two establishments trading with the Indians, composed all the white settlements north of Chicago. The trade of the southern part of Wisconsin and northern part of Illinois, will naturally centre at this point. The citizens of Southport, like those of Racine, have, unaided by the General Government, improved their harbor, so that vessels and steamboats can enter it with rapidity and safety.

The growth and advancement of this village, have been rapid and steady, and the future is pregnant with still greater prosperity. Every day brings large additions to the amount of its capital and merchandise, and every hour large accessions to the population which trades with it. The capabilities of the country around it, for sustaining and enriching a dense population, are perhaps unequalled. Almost every foot of the soil is eminently available for some of the purposes of agriculture; and the whole presents a variety and fertility that warrants a lucrative return in every one of its branches. The tide of emigration is rolling steadily and incessantly upon every section of the territory. Nature points, by unerring indications, to great public works, that will ere long, connect the waters of the great lakes with those of the Mississippi, and pour into the lap of Wiskonsan, exclusive of her

own inexhaustible resources, the wealth of both the east and the west.

A specimen of Wiskonsan farming, is here appended. Mr. Carey an intelligent farmer, of Jefferson Prairie, Rock county, has given the following details of an experiment made by himself and two brothers, in 1843. It will be interesting to such as are curious respecting the capabilities of the soil, and the facilities which the territory offers for engaging in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. C. and his brothers, together, sowed three hundred acres of winter wheat.—The expenses, including cost of land, (at the government price,) fencing, breaking up, purchase of seed, sowing, harvesting, etc., were as follows:

300 acres of land at 10s. per acre,	$375,00
Fencing in 3 fields of 100 acres each,	300,00
Breaking up at 14s. per acre,	525,00
Seed, 1½ bush. per acre at 5s. per bush,	281,25
Sowing and harrowing, at 8s. per acre,	200,00
Harvesting and stacking, at 10s. "	375,00
Total cost of crop in stock,	$2,156,00

Mr. C. estimated the yield of the whole crop from the 300 acres at a considerable excess over 6000 bushels, exclusive of losses, through bad stacking and wastage, from not having a floor upon which to do the thrashing. Deducting 600 bushels, the tithe for thrashing and cleaning by a machine, and adding to the above table of expenditures $810, the cost of transporting 5,400 bushels to Southport, (a distance of fifty-five miles,) makes $2,996,26 the aggregate cost of the crop deliverod at market. The 5,400 bushels of

wheat at 60 cts. per. bushel, brought $3,240,. The net gain, then, realized from their enterprise, after providing for every item of expenditure, under the supposition that they did no part of the fencing, ploughing, seeding, harvesting, etc., except by hired labor, is 300 acres of good land, well fenced and thoroughly improved, and $243,75, in cash; and this from the first crop on the upturned turf.

Mr. C. gives it as his opinion, and it is one frequently avowed, that the rich soil of Wiskonsan will yield *three times* the amount of produce that can be obtained from the average of tillable lands in the state of New York or in northern Ohio, with the same labor.

The promising village of Rochester, (or rather *Waukeesha,*) is situated at the junction of the Muskego creek with the Pishtaka or Fox river, twenty-five miles west of Racine, at the point where the United States road passes from Racine to Janesville and the Mississippi, the Pishtaka or Fox river passes through the village, and irrigates as rich and fertile a country as can be possibly imagined. The river at this point is about ten rods wide, from three to four feet deep. and is passed by a strong and durable bridge. It abounds in fish, and during the summer months is covered with flocks of wild ducks, affording fine sport to the angler and fowler. Six years ago, the site of this bustling little village was a dreary wilderness, the occasional resort of savages. It now contains several manufacturing establishments and mechanic shops, and has a rich and prosperous settlement of farmers around it. It has a church, a school house, two taverns, four stores, two blackmith shops, a plough factory, one

fanning mill and chair factory, one furnance, three tailors, three shoe makers, one wagon and sleigh maker, and one cooper shop. At Watertown, two miles north of the village, there is a grist and saw mill. The village consists of about sixty buildings and three hundred souls.

The township of *Caledonia*, as the name imports, is a Scotch settlement. Root river runs through it. On the east side it is heavily timbered- On the west, which is the largest part, it consists of prairie and oak openings. The Scotch, like the generality of their countrymen, adhere to Presbyterianism, the religion of their forefathers. They are moral, honest, peaceable, and industrious; distant and unobtrusive in their manners; but, after becoming acquainted, are remarkably social, kind, and obliging. Their farms are in good order and well cultivated. As good neighbors, the Americans esteem them very highly. The English bear the same character all over the territory. The neighborhoods, in almost all the townships, are composed of American and European emigrants. It might be expected that foreigners, on arriving in this country, are more or less imbued with national prejudices, and perhaps with feelings too often engendered and inflamed by the jarring religious and political dogmas of the old world; but they no sooner become settled down as neighbors in this country, than all their old jars and antipathies are laid aside and forgotton, as though they never existed. The catholic sees no reason why he should any longer quarrel with the protestant, for differing from him in religious opinions, and the protestant ceases to look with superstitious fear on his

catholic neighbor. All is peace and quietness, and all are emulous alike in acquiring property by hard and honest industry.

In Racine county, there is not a foot of waste land to be found. It is well watered with streams and small lakes. There are some lands still to be purchased in this fine county at the government price, $1.25 per acre. Old country and American emigrants of capital, desirous of entering into the grazing or wool growing business, would do well before locating any where else, to satisfy themselves as to the agricultural and stock raising facilities of this fine section of the territory.

CHAPTER XV.

Washington County, is bounded on the north by Fond du lac and Sheboygan counties, on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Milwaukie, and on the west by Dodge county. It is twenty-four miles wide from north to south—its average length being twenty-seven and a half miles,—and contains six hundred and sixty square miles or sections, or four hundred and twenty-two thousand, four hundred square acres. It was set off from Milwaukie county in 1836, and organized into a separate county in 1840. Its population in 1838, was sixty-four, in 1840, three hundred and forty three, in 1842 nine hundred and sixty-five. The first settlement commenced in 1836, but having no immediate communication with the navigation of the

lakes, for want of harbors, and being entirely covered with a dense forest, its settlement has not kept pace with more favored counties. It has a soil equal to any in the the territory. In almost every quarter section, it has water gurgling to the surface, through layers of lime stone. If emigration continues to flow into the territory, it will soon become one of the most important counties in Wiskonsan. Milwaukie river runs through it from north to south, nearly parallel with the lake, affording at Milwaukie hydraulic power for extensive manufacturing purposes. It has several small lakes. the Musquenoc being the largest. At the outlet of this lake there is a fine mill stream. On account of its many water privileges, rich and fertile soil, and valuable timber, this county offers rare inducements to the enterprising and industrious farmer. The largest part of the lands remain to be purchased at the government price, $1 25. Emigrants coming into the territory, ought to visit this section, with as little delay as possible. There are a number of Germans and Prussians comfortably settled in the southern part of the county. They are remarkably civil, industrious, and inoffensive people, and are doing exceedingly well. The atmosphere is pure and healthy. The citizens are a mixture of Americans and old country people. Deer and other game are plentiful. The rivers, lakes, and small streams, abound in fish. The principal village is Saukville, situated on the west side of Milwaukie river, four miles east of Sauk creek. Lime stone is the principal rock.

Dodge County, is bounded on the north by Marquette and Fond du lac counties, on the east by Fond

du lac and Washington, on the south by Milwaukie and Jefferson, and on the west by Dane and Portage. It is thirty miles square, having an area of nine hundred square miles, or five hundred and seventy-six thousand square acres. It was set off from Brown county in 1836, and organized as a separate county in 1836. Its population in 1838, was eighteen, in 1840, sixty-seven, and in 1842, one hundred and forty-nine. It consist of oak openings, prairie and heavy timbered land. The soil is of the first quality. Lime stone is the principal rock, of which there are many fine quarries. Rock river passes through the eastern part, from north to south, and Beaver Dam creek on the western side. There are but few lakes in the county, Fond du lac being the largest. For agricultural purposes, it is not surpassed by any county in the territory. Highland prairie is one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts of natural meadow that can be possibly imagined. The soil is a rich, black, vegetable mold, several feet deep. Water for domestic purposes can be obtained any where on the prairie, twenty feet below the surface. This tract contains upwards of a thousand acres, the greater part of which is, as yet, unoccupied. Big prairie contains several thousand acres, and, like other prairies of the larger class; the soil is deep, with a gradual rolling surface. A large portion of this prairie is still in the hands of government. That a district of country offering such rare and flattering inducements to agriculturists, should so long have escaped the attention of the emigrant, is rather surprising, especially as the land communication from Milwaukie is easy and good. It is recom-

mended to emigrants on landing at Milwaukie, to call at the Milwaukie Land office, where they will obtain very necessary information to enable them to pitch on the best locations. The principal settlers in this county are from the eastern states, and, as is characteristic of this class of emigrants, they are hospitable, moral, kind, and perseveringly industrious.

Jefferson county is bounded on the east by Milwaukie, on the west by Dane county, on the north by Dodge, and on the south by Rock and Walworth counties. It is twenty-five miles square, containing an area of five hundred and seventy-six square miles, or three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty square acres. It was set off from Milwaukie in 1836, and organized as a separate county in 1839. Its population in 1838, was 468, in 1840, 914, and in 1842. 1.638. Jefferson, the county seat, is located at the debouche of the Crawfish into Rock river. It is divided into the townships of Aztalan, Bark river, French, Jefferson, Union and Watertown. The principal settlements are at Aztalan, Jefferson, Watertown, Fort Atkinson, Lake Kosh-konong, and Bark river. The streams are Rock river and its west branch, Crawfish, Bark river, Johnson's creek, Oconomewoc, Scupernong, White water, and Kosh-konong creek. The lakes are Kosh-kong, Rock, Ripley, Red Cedar, Cranberry, Otter, Mud and Wissanwa. There is excellent farming land in this county, especially along the rivers. East of Rock river the timbered land is the most prevalent. There is little prairie land in this county—the most part being in the vicinity of White water, in the south east portion. The soil in general partakes of

the nature of the prairie oak openings and heavy timbered land. A large part of this county is still unoccupied. The citizens are as usual composed of Americans and Europeans, and are temperate in their habits, industrious and enterprising. This county is rendered famous for its ancient mounds, and offers a fine field for Antiquarian researches. Its position, midway between Milwaukie and Madison, the capital of the territory, must render it, on account of its ancient remains, a place of considerable resort. The lakes and streams abound in fish and different kinds of aquatic fowls. Deer are numerous. The prairie wolves are becoming scarce in every part. The game peculiar to timber land are plenty here.

The village of Aztalan is seated on the west bank of Crawfish, the western branch of Rock river, fifty miles west of Milwaukie. It has a post office, two Inns, two or three stores, various mechanic shops, and about 60 buildings. It is surrounded by a fine farming country. It derives its name from the Aztecs, an ancient people who it is supposed once occupied this country, which we have described in another part of this work.

The beautiful village of Watertown is located at Johnson's rapids. It has a grist, and two saw mills, and a number of dwellings, mechanic shops, &c. From the beautiful position which it occupies on Rock river, it must eventually become a place of some importance. The country around is fertile and healthy.

Fort Atkinson was built during the Black Hawk war, in 1832, near the mouth of Bark river, but was soon after abandoned. It has, however, since become

a place of considerable business, and bids fair to grow into some importance.

Portage county is bounded on the north by Marquette, east by Dodge, south by Dane, and west by Sauk. It is twenty-four miles wide, with an average length of twenty-five and three-fourths miles, having an area of six hundred and sixteen square miles, or three hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and forty square acres. It was set off from Brown county in 1836. Its population in 1840, was 1,623—including soldiers and others in Fort Winnebago. After the soldiers were withdrawn, it numbered, in 1842, only 646. The county seat is Dekorne. It was laid out, on the east bank of Wiskonsan river, in 1836, by some gentlemen from Kentucky, who called it Kentucky City; but the name has since been changed to *Dekorne.* In order to avoid the Winnebago portage, and the circuitous navigation of Fox river, a company, to construct a canal from this place to lake Puckawa, in Marquette county, was incorporated in 1838. The United States road from Sauk harbor, on lake Michigan, terminates at this village. It is situated on a high, healthy and commanding position. Here the surrounding country receives its supplies of building lumber from the upper Wiskonsan pineries, and exports its surplus produce.

Fort Winnebago is situated at the Portage from the Neenah to the Wiskonsan river, north of Dekorne. Below the Portage, on Wiskonsan river, there is a ridge nearly two hundred feet high, with works resembling walls and batteries, and is therefore called "Fortification Rock."

The village of Panquette is situated on the military road, twelve miles south of Fort Winnebago, and twenty miles north of Madison, on a stream affording good water power, and on the verge of a large prairie. This county consists altogether of prairie land and oak openings. The soil is rich and fertile. The greater part of the lands remain to be taken up. The beautiful and placid Wiskonsan washes its western limits. This is the largest river in the territory. It takes its rise in Lac *Vieux* Desert,—from thence running in a southerly direction, two hundred and fifty miles, to Winnebago portage, in this county, where it suddenly inclines westwardly, and enters the Mississippi near Prairie du chien, one hundred and fifteen miles below the portage. On that part of the river above the portage, called the upper Wiskonsan, there are many rapids, offering excellent water power, on some of which there are saw mills, that supply the regions below, as far as St. Louis, in Missouri, with large quantities of pine timber, boards and plank. The country on the upper Wiskonsan, on either side, is one vast forest of the largest sized pines. Eighty miles above the portage the lumbering business is carried on very extensively, at which place there is a rail road constructed, two miles in length, to transport logs from the pinery to the river. At the portage the Wiskonsan is four hundred yards wide, and at English prairie five hundred and six yards, and at the mouth six hundred yards. From the portage to the Mississippi, it is bordered by high sand stone bluffs, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high, presenting a scenery of great beauty and sublimity. In

many places the river is shallow, and interrupted with islands and shifting sand-bars. In some parts the current is strong, and the navigation difficult; yet steamboats have ascended to the portage. When the channel is better known, its navigation, it is supposed, will not be found difficult. It was by this noble river that the pious French missionary, Marquette, descended from portage, and first entered the Mississippi, June 17, 1673. Swan lake is the largest in this country. It is about four miles long, and from a half to three fourths of a mile wide, being an expansion of the Neenah, east of Fort Winnebago. The water is pure, of great depth, and abounding in fish.

Marquette county is bounded on the north and west by Fox river, on the east by Fond du Lac county, and on the south by Portage county. Its length from east to west is twenty-nine and a half miles, and its average breadth, from north to south. thirteen and one sixth-miles, having an area of three hundred and eighty-eight square miles, or three hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty square acres. It was set off from Brown county in 1836. Its population in 1840 amounted to only 18, and in 1842, 59. The Neenah or Fox river, which forms the western and northern boundary, abound in wild rice, and the marshes, especially about Green lake, produce abundance of cranberries. The soil is equal in fertility to any in the territory, Two-thirds of it remains to be occupied. It has two fine lakes,—Puckawa, about the centre of the western limits, and Green lake, three miles north and east of it. The latter is a fine sheet of clear water, eight miles long and two broad. It

discharges northwardly in the Neenah. The Pickaway or Rice lake, is an expansion of the Neenah or Fox river, seven miles long and two broad. These lakes abound in a great variety of fish, which are the most excellent of their kind. In the summer they are covered with wild ducks and geese.

Fond du Lac county is bounded on the north by Washington and Dodge, and on the west by Marquette. It is thirty-six miles long, from east to west, and twenty-seven miles wide,—containing an area of eight hundred and forty-six square miles. It was set off from Brown county in 1836, and organised as a separate county in 1839. In 1840 its population was 137, and in 1842, 295. The county seat is Fond du Lac, situate at the southern extremity of lake Winnebago, near the mouth of the river of that name. It has a post-office, and was formerly the site of the Winnebago Indian village. This fertile and beautiful county is composed of a mixture of prairie, oak openings, and timber land. Lake Winnebago separates it on the north and east from Calumet and Winnebago counties. This lake is perhaps the most delightful expanse of water in the world. It constitutes a part of the Neenah, is twenty-seven miles long and ten broad, and covers an area of two hundred and twelve square miles. The water is hard, and, when not violently agitated, is clear and transparent. It has a depth sufficient for the purposes of navigation. In the northern extremity the shore has a low, narrow, sandy beach, eight miles long. On the eastern side the shore presents a continued wall of rocks, for an extent of fifteen miles, arranged as though placed there by the hand of

art. A similar wall, bnt of less continuity, is seen on the western shore. This wall has an elevation of five feet, and extends into the lake under the water to a considerable distance. Above the wall, on the east side, a table of excellent land immediately succeeds, with a rich growth of heavy timber; and still further on, the ground rises into a high ridge, in which limestone and sand-rocks are found in great abundance. On approaching the southern extremity of the lake, the stone and timber disappear, and the land becomes a rich prairie. A pier has been built, by the general Government, at the town of Clifton, on the northern shore. Captain Cram states that the surface of this lake is one hundred and sixty feet above the level of lake Michigan. Little *Butte des Mort* lake is an expansion of the Neenah river, one and a half miles to the west of lake Winnebago. It is four and a half miles long, and one mile wide. These lakes are connected by two channels, forming an Island between them, called Doty's Island, Rush lake is the next in size. It is on the western side of the county, and discharges into the Neenah. In a few years this will become an important section of the territory. To the agriculturist, angler, and sportsman, this county holds forth rare inducements. About two-thirds of it remains to be taken up at the government price.

Great Butte de Mort lake is another expansion of the Neenah, on the border of this county, three and a half miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth.

Sheboygan county is bounded north by Calumet and Manitowoc counties, east by lake Michigan, south by

Washington county, and west by Fond du Lac county. It is twenty-four miles long, from north to south, and an average breadth of twenty-one and one-fourth miles—containing an area of five hundred and ten square miles, or three hundred and twenty-six thousand and four hundred square acres. It was set apart from Brown county in 1836, and organized into a separate county in 1839. Its population in 1840, amounted to 133, and in 1842, 221. The principal streams are the Sheboygan, Mullet and Onion rivers, Memec and Black creeks. The Sheboygan river has its source near Winnebago, in Fond du Lac county, and, after a long winding course, discharges into lake Michigan, a few miles north of the centre of its eastern boundary. Its Indian name is *Shawb-wa-way-gun*, which means, "the river that springs from the ground." It drains about three hundred and eighty square miles of surface. It has a rapid near its mouth, affording valuable water power, on which there are a number of saw mills in successful operation. Mullet river is a branch of the Sheboygan, having its source in Fond du Lac county, and unites with that river, nine miles from its entrance into lake Michigan. Onion river is another tributary of the Sheboygan, which, after running some distance in a southerly direction to a point called the "salt licks," takes a sudden turn, running due north until it discharges into the Sheboygan, a mile below the mouth of Mullet river. The Memec creek is twenty miles long, and empties into lake Michigan three miles north of the Sheboygan. Its source is in Manitouwoc county. Black creek is another small stream in this county, remarkable for its

running six miles parallel with the lake shore, at only half a mile distant from it. Sheboygan lake is the largest in this county. It is situated near the north-west corner, and has the shape of a demi-john bottle; is five miles in breadth, and is an expansion of the Sheboygan river. There are several other lakes of lesser dimensions in the same vicinity. This county is devoid of prairies and oak openings. It is one continued forest, and contains much valuable pine timber, which is manufactured by the saw mills on the Sheboygan river into all kinds of building material. The country in the interior is a mixture of hard wood and pine. The soil is remarkably good, and, when cleared and subdued by the plough, yields abundantly. This county offers great inducements to lumbermen. There are salt licks at the south bend of Onion river; but whether there are any other indications of salt water or springs is not ascertained.

Sheboygan village, one of the most beautiful and thriving towns in Wisconsin, is situated at the mouth of Sheboygan river, in this county. It is elevated thirty or forty feet above the level of the lake, and affords a commanding view. It is fifty-five miles northeast of Milwaukie, and sixty-five south of Green Bay. The principal business of the county is done here. There is a good road from this place to Fond du Lac, at the head of lake Winnebago, a distance of thirty-five miles. Three thousand dollars has been voted by Congress, and expended, for the improvement of this road. This thoroughfare is intersected by other roads leading to Madison, Fort Winnebago, Portage, Ceresco, Green Bay, Green Lake, Stockbridge, and every part of the territory.

Sheboygan now is deep and navigable three miles for the largest class of steam boats. It is capable of being made, at a comparatively small expense, one of the best harbors on the lakes. Near the mouth of the river is a pier extending into the lake some 800 feet, at which steam boats stop to land freight and passengers.

Three miles west of the village, the river affords a fall of from ten to eighteen feet, where a saw mill is in operation. The water may at any future time be easily brought by a race-way to the back part of the village.

Three miles farther west, or six miles from the mouth of the river, there is fifteen to twenty feet more fall, which is already highly improved. Here the pleasant village of "Sheboygan Falls" is situated, in which are two saw mills, a grist mill; a circular saw, for cutting lath, and other valuable improvements.

Four extensive *White Fisheries* are in active operation on the lake shore, in the immediate vicinity of the village, and plenty of room for more. Large numbers of that great delicacy, the White Fish, are caught and barrelled there every year, for exportation, together with Mackinaw Trout, weighing 10, 20, and 30 pounds each.

Plenty of good pine lumber can be furnished at the mouth of the Sheboygan river for *five dollars* per thousand. It pays a handsome profit to ship to Milwaukie, Racine, Southport and Chicago.

Sheboygan is destined to become, at no distant day, a place of considerable importance.

Persons seeking a new home in the west, will do

well to land at Sheboygan, and look at the surrounding country. If they are not pleased with the soil and climate, facilities are afforded for going to other portions of the territory. Nearly half of the land in this country remains to be taken up at the government price.

Manitowoc county, is bounded on the north by Brown county, on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Sheboygan county, and on the west by Calumet county. It has a length of twenty-four miles, and an average breadth of nineteen and seven eighths miles, including an area of four hundred and seventy-seven square miles, or three hundred and five thousand, two hundred and eighty square acres. It was set off from Brown county in 1836, and organized as a separate county in 1839. Its population in 1840 was 235, and in 1842, 263. The county seat is at the Manitowoc river, four miles above its mouth—thirty-four miles from Green Bay, and ninety miles from Milwaukie. It has valuable water power, on which are several saw mills and from which large quantities of timber are shipped to Milwaukie and Chicago. Below the rapids, the river is navigable to the lake. The town of Manitowoc is laid out at the point where the river of that name enters the lake. This is a place of some importance, being the shipping place for the timber brought from the interior. It contains forty buildings, and a light house, erected by the general government. A harbor at this flourishing village would be of great importance, not only to the country around, but to the shipping of the lakes. Its distance from lake Winnebago is not over thirty-three miles, where,

if improved by canal or rail road, would make it a convenient outlet for the surplus produce of the agricultural counties to the west and north. The Manitowoc river flows through the centre of this county. The east and west Twin rivers enter it from the north, watering only a part of the northeast corner. The Sheboygan river runs through the south eastern section. These, with the branches of the Memee, Calvin creek, and Point creek, and a number of other small streams, water this territory. The saw mills at the Manitouwoc rapids, and at Neeshoto, on the west Twin river, ship off large quantities of pine boards and plank. Generally, the best pines grow in the vicinity of the rivers. The country, otherwise, produces hard wood. The soil of this county is inferior to none in this territory. It is conceded, by all competent judges, that the soil of the timbered land, throughout these northern counties, is as rich and fertile as the prairies or oak openings. It is fully as productive, and much more durable, yielding the usual crops in abundance; but not so easily cleared. It abounds in springs and small streams of the finest water. The climate is healthy and bracing. Game is plentiful. Three fourths of this county remains unoccupied. East and west Twin rivers take their rise in Brown county, and, running in a southerly direction nearly parallel to each other, unite before entering the lake, six miles north of the mouth of the Manitouwoc river. The coast north and immediately south of the mouth of the Twin rivers, is rendered famous for its fishing grounds.

Calumet county is bounded on the north by Brown county, on the east by Manitouwoc, on the south by

Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties, and on the west by Winnebago lake and county. It is twenty-four miles long from north to south, and eighteen miles wide, embracing an area of four hundred and thirty-two square miles, or two hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and eighty square acres. It was set of from Brown county in 1836, and organized into a separate county in 1842. Its population in 1840 was 275, in 1842, 407. The soil is rich and covered with timber. The rocks beneath are generally lime stone. Sand stone is occasionally found. There are indications of coal in different places. The scenery, especially about lake Winnebago, is indescribably beautiful and picturesque. On the east side of the lake, there is a large reservation, belonging to the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, who, from their habits of civilized industry have had extended to them by Congress the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Their farms, neat houses, substantial fences, and highly cultivated fields, will compare with those of any of the white people in the county. They constitute the majority of the inhabitants, and are remarked for their quiet, orderly, and civil deportment. A high ridge runs through the county, parallel with the lake, from the east side of which the Sheboygan and Manitouwoc rivers take their rise. By the construction of a rail road or canal, through the valley of either of these rivers, a direct communication, between lakes Winnebago and Michigan, is attainable. This county is watered by a number of small creeks, but with no rivers of any magnitude.

Winnebago county is bounded on the north by

Brown county, east by Calumet, south by Fond du Lac, and west by Marquette county. It is twenty-four miles square, containing an area of five hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty square acres. It was set off from Brown county in 1840, and organized as a separate county in 1842. The population in 1840, was one hundred and thirty-five, in 1842, one hundred and forty-three.

The character of this new county, for soil, timber, prairie. and water conveniences, is not surpassed by any other district in the territory. The beautiful Neenah, washing its southern boundary, and the great Wolf river, with its different lakes and branches, passing through it, from north to south, must, unquestionably, render the point of their junction a place of great importance to the country, as the outlet of its future agricultural productions. Settlers can make as fine selections for farms in this county as in any other part of the western country. This rich county is based on Limestone rock. Besides the Winnebago lake, which washes its eastern boundary, it has four other lakes of considerable size, viz. Rush lake, Pawagun, Great *Butte de Morts*, and Little Butte de Morts. The two latter are expansions of the Neenah, and the two former of Wolf river. Pawaugun lake is about ten miles long and of different breadths. It abounds with a variety of excellent fish. The scenery around it is attractive. This county is remarkable for the many bloody conflicts which took place many years ago, between the French and Chippewas, on the one side, and the warlike Sauks and Fox Indians, on the other. These confederate tribes, after sustaining many

severe defeats, were driven from this portion of the country, and the communication between Green Bay and the Mississippi, which they so strenously endeavored to prevent, by murdering all who attempted its passage, was rendered safe from danger or molestation, The extension of the French settlements was for a long time arrested, by the sanguinary opposition of these indomitable tribes. The last battle between them was fought at a place called "Butte de Morts," or Hills of the Dead, at the mouth of Wolf river. In this conflict the Fox nation was nearly exterminated. Their dead bodies were collected and piled in different heaps, and covered with earth to a considerable height. These mounds gave name to the two lakes before mentioned, viz. Great and Little Butte de Morts or the *Great and Little "Hills of the Dead."*

The country bounded on Rock river and lake Winnebago on the east; by Fox river on the north and west; and south by the road leading from Fond du Lac to Fort Winnebago on the Wisconsin river, is doubtless the best section for agricultural purposes of any body of land of equal extent east of the Mississippi. The soil is essentially lime, and is based upon lime rock. All parts will be conveniently supplied with stone for building purposes, and in many places for fence. The water in every section is remarkably clear and cold; and beautiful springs are not unfrequent. Good water is every where obtained by digging from ten to fifteen feet. The country is elevated, dry and healthy. There are no marshes of stagnant water. So abundantly are the marshes supplied with springs that those living by the side of them enjoy perfect health.

This section of country is one grand prairie, interspersed with clusters of timber and openings, which in the landscape have the appearance of an old country, inasmuch that a man standing where he knows there is not a house in ten miles of him, often finds his eyes straining at some distant scene with the pictured realities of assurance that he sees a house, ornamental trees, gardens, fields, &c. The picture is so perfect that he often finds it difficult to make himself believe that he is in a wilderness, far away from any trace of civilization and refinement.

There is a series of lakes on the road from Watertown on Rock river to Fox river, which impart a charm to the wildness of things around them, often more chastening to the feelings than the labors of art. They are presented in their order. 1st Beaver Dam lake, 9 by 2 miles; 2nd, Fox lake, 5 by 3 miles; lake Emily, 1½ by 1 mile; lake Moriah, 2 by 1½ miles; Little Green lake, 3 by 1½ miles; Big Green lake, 12 by 3 miles; and Rush lake, 5 by 2 miles. About the latter grow great quantities of wild rice, which is gathered by the Indians in considerable quantities, and is equal to the southern rice. Most of these lakes have valuable mill seats at their outlets, and are bordered with timber, from which is outspread as beautiful plough land as any meadow in Ohio. Wild Hay is cut in any quantity, equal to clover and timothy.

Two men with a team, (5 yoke of oxen,) can break up and put in 80 acres to wheat, in a season, which uniformly yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. After the first crop the yield is greater. Corn is the only crop which is inferior to those raised in Ohio. It is,

however, more inferior in appearance than in the harvest.

Away from the winds of the great lakes, the weather is less changeable than on their borders, and there is, (according to the opinion of old Indian traders, who have been here many years,) a much less number of cloudy days than about the great lakes. This section is receiving a good many settlers from Illinois and Michigan, who have fled here to rid themselves of the fevers and agues with which they have been afflicted.

At Coresco, Fond du lac county, a small number of families, (20 in all,) have commenced a settlement, on the plan of Charles Fourier. They have a liberal charter of perpetual succession; a splendid location; an excellent mill power, and a beautiful surrounding country; are out of debt, and in very prosperous circumstances.

On lake Winnebago there is a steam boat which runs up Fox and Wolf rivers, and supplies the country with pine lumber and shingles. A canal of five miles would connect the internal navigation with that of the great lakes, by the way of Green Bay.

Emigrants should go with oxen and cows, and with sufficient strength of team, either indirectly or collectively, to commence breaking up at once; and in one year they will find themselves ahead of the old farmers in Ohio, so far as abundance of living is concerned.

Sauk County, is bounded on the north and east by the territory attached to Portage county, south by Dane and Iowa county, and west by Richland county. It is thirty miles long from east to west, with an average breadth of about twenty-eight and a half miles,

containing eight hundred and fifty-five square miles, or five hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred square acres. It was set off from Crawford county in 1839. Its population in 1840, was one hundred and two, and in 1842, three hundred and three; and is rapidly improving.

This interesting county consists chiefly of prairie and oak openings. It is considered equal in fertility of soil, and offers as great inducements to farmers, as any district in the territory. The principal village is Sauk. It is pleasantly situated between the pineries and mining tracts, on the north bank of the Wiskonsan, twenty-five miles northwest of Madison. The village is surrounded by high bluffs, composed of different grades of marble, covered with timber, sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel for several years. Sauk prairie, on the margin of which the town is located, is fifteen miles long by seven wide. Around the village the prairie is laid out into beautiful farming blocks. From the large quantities of pine lumber removed from the pineries on the upper Wiskonsan, this place carries on a brisk and profitable trade, by supplying the surrounding country and southern states bordering on the Mississippi, with boards, planks, and other building materials. The river is naviagable for steam boats twenty miles above the village, although it is frequently interrupted by shifting sand bars. Emigrants, before purchasing or settling, would do well to visit this county. It offers as good locations for prairie and oak opening farmers, as any other district in the territory. The greater part remains to be taken up, at the usual government prices.

Pine river runs through this county, from north to south, discharging into the Wiskonsan below Helena. Twenty miles above its confluence, it has a cascade, over which the rocks are united, forming a natural bridge. At its junction with the Wiskonsan, it is thirty yards wide, and is navigable for canoes nearly its whole length.

CHAPTER XVI.

Saint Croix County, is bounded on the north by Canada, east by Michigan, south by Crawford, and west by Iowa territory. It embraces a large irregular extent of country, most of which is yet but imperfectly known. It was set off from Crawford, and organized as a separate county in 1840, at which time its population was eight hundred and nine, and in 1842, nine hundred and sixty-nine. The county seat is Dacota.

This county abounds in rivers and lakes. The river St. Croix is one of the largest, and discharges into the Mississippi a few miles above lake Pepin, and fifty-nine miles below the falls of St. Anthony. Its length is about two hundred miles. It has its source in the upper St. Croix lake, at the northeast of which there is a portage of two miles, over a dry pine ridge, seven hundred feet high, which connects it with the head waters of the Bois Brule, of lake Superior. A number of the western branches of the St. Croix river are very near uniting with the waters of Rum river. It

is almost one hundred yards wide where it empties into the Mississippi, on the right bank of which there is a perpendicular ledge of sand rock, eight or ten feet high. A few hundred yards above its junction with the Mississippi the river expands into a lake, thirty-six miles long and between three and four miles wide, known as the lower St. Croix lake. At the falls, a few miles north and west of the lake, green stone rocks are found, having a columnar structure, resembling the famous Giants Causeway in Ireland. Above this point the river is frequently interrupted with rapids and falls. The descent of the river, from its source to the Mississippi, is seven hundred feet. That part of the river called the lower St. Croix lake, presents a series of picturesque scenery, which keeps the eye continually on the stretch. Its banks are bold and high. The country, as far as the eye can reach, consists of upland prairie, studded with groves and majestic eminences. The waters of this lake are uncommonly clear and transparent. "We glided," says Mr. Schoolcraft, "over its silvery surface, point after point, with that inexpressible pleasure, which so rare and unexpected a succession of enchanting novelties impart. This lake is rendered memorable as the scene of a bloody battle between the brave and warlike Chippewas and Sioux.

Chippewa river is another large branch of the Mississippi. It runs near lake Vieux Desert, and running in a southwesterly direction, enters the Mississippi at the foot of lake Pepin. It is five hundred yards wide at its confluence with the Mississippi, and navigable for canoes one hundred and fifty miles. It has numer-

ous branches—the outlets of several large lakes—draining large ranges of fine lands.

Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi, twenty-one miles long by two and a half broad. It occupies the valley between the bluffs. Owing to the current, it is frequently agitated into heavy, dangerous swells, by the least flaw of wind. About two-thirds up the lake, on the north bank, is the celebrated maiden rock, a bluff four hundred and fifty feet high, rendered famous in Indian legendary as the abode of conflicting gods. The animals around it, and the fish of the lake, they believed, were once endued with the power of speech, and frequently held council together, near the shore, by delegation, until a hungry otter broke up their amicable relationship by devouring a few of them.

Rum river is another branch of the Mississippi, in this county, running from north to south, emptying into the father of waters fourteen miles above the falls of St. Anthony. It is sixty yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for canoes one hundred and fifty miles, to the thousand lakes. It rises near the St. Louis river, and is the outlet of Spirit lake. The face of the country, towards the north and east, is generally rolling, but less broken than on the margin of the Mississippi, and of course will admit of a higher state of improvement for farming purposes. The soil is a sandy loam, very productive, wherever it has been cultivated. From a chain of rock which crosses the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, at their respective falls, the soil assumes a reddish brown color, and continues to deepen in color to the surf of lake Superior. The whole is indicative of copper, and frequent specimens of virgin copper are found.

The timber is pine, (which is frequently found in vast quantities on the river bottoms,) maple, both Sugar and Soft, Oak, Linn, Qaukengash, Spruce, Balsam, red and white Cedar, white and black Birch, a little Hemlock and Hickory, but no Beech or Poplar. The prairie country terminates at, or a little above, the falls of the Chippewa river, in that direction, but extends to the dividing ridge, towards the Mississippi, and at the head of the St. Croix. The timber generally is not so thick or so full of underbrush as the timber countries of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of course will be cleared with less labor.

Carver's grant, a large tract of land in this county, claimed by the heirs of Jonathan Carver, and their assigns, extends along the Mississippi from the falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Chippewa river, and runs east and north, so as to embrace the whole course of the Chippewa and its branches. This tract was granted to Captain Carver, by the Chiefs of the Naudowisses, one by the sign of the Snake, and the other by that of the Tortoise, on the 15th of May, 1767, in return for presents and services. This grant is said to have been afterwards confirmed by four Chiefs and Warriors of the same tribe, on the 17th day of February, 1821, at Lac Travers.

The atmosphere is here pure and healthy. The winters are milder and less changeable than in the same, or even a more southern latitude, in the eastern and northern states, owing to the land not being as high above the level of the sea, nor as broken as the interior of New England and New York. It is known to grow milder in the same latitude as you go west from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

The fisheries of lake Superior are second only to those of New Foundland and New England, and will no doubt be very profitable hereafter. Two thousand barrels have been shipped from La Point in one season. To those who may settle upon the shores of this inland sea, either for farming, mining, or trade, the fishery will add much to their convenience.

The copper region extends from the Kewewenon cape, round the head of the lake, and on its northern boundary into Canada. It is difficult to determine at what point the prospect of obtaining the mineral is best. Virgin copper is found in the crevices of the rock, at and about the cape, and along the coast to the Montreal river. In the interior, for fifty or one hundred miles, mineral has been discovered in many places. Above Montreal river, and round the northwest of the lake, specimens of virgin copper have been frequently taken from the rocks and the soil, varying in weight from a grain to 100 or 200 pounds.

The great Copper Rock, so much talked of, and at present the great object of pursuit, is some distance up the Ontanogan river, in the most broken and hilly part of the country, shut in by hills, and surrounded by water. The mass has been variously estimated at from twenty down to five tons. But what is singular, and what too is generally the fact in this region, no mineral, or at least none of any amount or value. is found in the immediate vicinity of the rock. From inquiry of those who have seen it, I am of opinion that those who attack this rock will pay much more for their copper, than those who dig the mines and smelt it. Many attempts have been made to cut, saw, blow,

or otherwise to get it into pieces, but all have failed.

Undoubtedly there are large and rich bodies of the mineral within the district described, and some fortunate individuals may possibly hit upon a body of it at once, as some do of lead; but it is most probable that in the copper as in the lead region, thousands of dollars will be often expended, before fortunes are made. By a wise provision of nature, the more valuable metals are scarcer, and found in less quantities than the less valuable; and it would be strange indeed, if copper should be found in as large quantities as lead. Those who go to that region thinking to find copper as abundant in quantity as the lead of Wiskonsan, will, most likely, be disappointed. That there is enough to make it a profitable business, their can be no doubt: and some few may make fortunes, but for the great mass of diggers, nothing more than good wages will be realized.

That there is also Silver in that region, there is undoubted evidence. Mr. Alfred Brunson, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, has a specimen in his possession, obtained from the rock in a pure, malleable state. The place where it is obtained at La Point, is said to emit, frequently, strange, unearthly noises, and the Indians are kept from it by their superstitions and fears, believing it to be the habitation of his Satanic Majesty.

Mr. Pequod, a French scientific traveller, accompanying Lord Selkirk to the interior of the northwest, in 1816, discovered on the large island which separates the north and south branches of Pigeon river, and along the line of small lakes to Lac la Pluie, strong and unquestionable indications of Iron ore.

This region, embracing a million of acres, and including these mines and the Grand Portage, was ceded to the British, by the treaty of August, 1842. By the treaty of 1783, the British Fur Company, who had a post at the Grand Portage, had to remove to Kaministiquia, fifty miles further north, greatly to their inconvenience and disadvantage, having to take a circuitous route in their communications with the Northwest. Since that event, this company had incessantly urged the British Government to obtain, by treaty, at any price, a re-possession of the Grand Portage; but the American government, from President Washington to John Tyler, invariably refused to give up the Revolutionary boundary, negotiated by by Franklin, Adams and Jay. By the recent Ashburton treaty, our government, unfortunately abandoned their former ground, and ceded to Great Britain the Portage in question, together with a vast tract of valuable mineral territory to the north of it,—an acquisition of the utmost importance to that power. The Hudson's Bay Company have now an uninterrupted and convenient communication with their northwest possessions, and have increased facilities for letting loose, in the event of war, the murderous savages under their command, upon the defenceless citizens of our northwestern frontier. This company are supposed to have been the cause of all our wars with the northwestern Indians since the revolution. Millions of dollars were expended, and thousands of lives sacrificed, in appeasing the savages, who were incited to deeds of blood by this company during the last war. They are not content with monopolizing the fur trade of the whole

north and northwest, but have virtually taken possession of the Oregon territory,—driving away our traders, establishing British laws over it, and stirring up the savages under their control to make war upon our peaceable settlers in that region; and yet, regardless of all this, our government have increased the power of this overgrown British monopoly, by ceding to them the key of the interior of the northwest, and a million acres of valuable mineral country,—to the manifest injury of the American Fur Company, and in direct opposition to the interests and enterprise of our citizens in Wiskonsan and Iowa. It is deeply to be regretted that our statesmen have exercised no better foresight and American policy in this matter.

The lake of the Woods is at the northern extremity of this county, and is about three hundred miles in circumference. It derives its name from its numerous small islands, which are covered with trees. It has a picturesque and highly romantic appearance. The shores are closely indented with bays and inlets. The islands are so numerous, that Major Long counted fifty from one spot. In passing the lake he counted two hundred. The whole of them are composed of solid rock, except one near the entrance of Rainy lake, which is formed from the sand brought down the river. These islands are generally small, and covered with trees, chiefly pine, spruce, hazel, willow, cherry, &c., besides a vast variety of bushes, bearing berries. The major part of these islands are formed of slate rock, and one of them, Red Rock island, is composed of a reddish colored Granite. The country in the southern vicinity of this island is perhaps, for farming purposes, superior to any found in the same parallel of latitude.

Rainy lake is another of the large lakes at the northern extremity of the territory. It resembles the lake of the woods in the number and nature of its islands. Rainy lake river empties into this lake over a ledge of rocks twenty-five feet high. It is one hundred miles in length, has a rapid and uniform current, and presents few obstacles to navigation. At its entrance into the lake of the woods it is four hundred yards wide. The country in the vicinity of this lake is rocky, but towards the south it is capable of being tilled.

Bois Brule or Burnt wood river is in this county and discharges into lake Superior fifteen miles from Cranberry river, and twenty-one from Fond du Lac. At its source, it is connected by a short portage with the St. Croix river, which empties into the Mississippi, and therefore forms a convenient route for the Indians and traders passing and repassing from the Mississippi to lake Superior. Bois Brule is ninety-four miles long, and navigable for canoes eighty miles. It has its source in a clear, cold spring of water, twenty yards in diameter, situated near the upper St. Croix lake. From the little falls, twenty-two miles below its source, it winds through a deep ravine, between high, pine-topped hills. The sides next the river are covered with dense growths of pine, cedar, tamarack and brushwood. Near its entrance into the lake, the hills become steep, and the growth of timber is cedar. In many places the timber has slid off, exposing a bare bank of red clay to a considerable height. Wherever rock occurs on this river, it is of the sand stone genus.

Montreal river forms a part of the boundary line

between Wiskonsan and Michigan. Its waters have a reddish color. It is full of rapids, and is scarcely navigable for canoes. Eighty yards from its entrance into the lake, there is a rapid with a descent of ninety feet, including a perpendicular pitch of forty feet. It has its source in a swamp, a little distance north of lake Vieux Desert, and discharges into lake Superior, at the head of Montreal bay. The country between this river and cape Keweween, on lake Superior, is rendered famous for its copper and silver mines. The soil, in many tracts, is stony, but at a distance from the lake the lands are capable of cultivation, although the growth of timber is heavy.

The St. Louis is the third largest river in St. Croix county, and enters lake Superior at Fond du Lac, the western extremity of the lake. It is very crooked, winding its course through rocks which form numerous rapids; yet it is frequently traversed by canoes from the lake to the upper Mississippi. It is one hundred and fifty yards wide at its mouth, and immediately above expands into a lake six miles long by one broad.

The principal settlement on the side of lake Superior, belonging to this territory, is at La Point, better known, perhaps, as Magdalen island. It commenced, in 1836, as a missionary station for civilizing the Chippewa Indians. In 1839 it increased in population upwards of one thousand souls. Two thousand barrels of fish have been caught and cured at this station in one season. It is a flourishing settlement, and has long been a prominent trading place and favorite resort of the Indians. It has a copper mine on the

north west side, and an excellent trout fishing channel between it and the main land. The climate is pure and healthy, and the soil of the island good. It is the first and largest of a series of islands which extend thirty miles distant from the main shore, enlocking the coast a considerable distance.

Prairie river is another considerable branch of the great Mississippi, having its source in this county. It has a rapid three miles above its junction with the Mississippi, where it is thirty yards wide, and navigable for canoes ninety miles. *At the source of this river, the waters of the St. Lawrence, Mississippi. and Hudson Bay take their rise within four miles of each other*; consequently the largest rivers in the world have their source in the northern part of Wiskonsan territory, receiving in their courses to the ocean, innumerable tributaries from every point of the compass.

Fort Wilkins is situated at Copper Harbor, on lake Superior, in the great copper region, and is at present the extreme northern landmark of civilization in Wiskonsan. Some idea of its detached and isolated condition may be formed when we state, from information, that in the winter a mail is carried to this point from Green Bay once in six weeks, by a half-breed, on foot, traversing the obscure Indian trails of the forest, amid ice and snow, and sleeping in the open air, with the mail-bag for his pillow. Through such means of communication do the garrison and town of Mackinaw correspond with the more settled portion of Michigan in the winter. It is often that important army orders do not reach this distant post, until three months after their promulgation.

Brown county is bounded on the north and east by the line between Wiskonsan and Michigan, on the south by the counties of Manitouwoc, Calumet, Winnebago, and Marquette, and on the west by the territory attached to Portage county, or the line between ranges nine and ten. The greater part of this county, west of Green Bay and the Neenah river, remains unsurveyed; hence little is known of its resources. It was organized by an act of the Legislature of Michigan, passed the 16th of October, 1818, which then included the whole of that tract of the territory between lake Michigan and a line drawn north and south through the centre of the Portage between the Neenah and Wiskonsan rivers. Its population in 1830 was nine hundred and sixty-four; in 1836, two thousand, seven hundred and six; in 1838, three thousand and eighty-four; in 1840, two thousand one hundred and seven; and in 1842, two thousand one hundred and forty-six. The decrease in 1840 was occasioned by new counties being formed from it. The county town or seat of Justice is Despere, situated on the east bank of the Neenah river, at the foot of the rapids, six miles above Green Bay. The town was laid out in 1835, on a level plain, at the head of the natural navigation of the Neenah or Fox river. The Fox river Hydraulic company erected a dam at this place, which forms, within the limits of the town, a valuable water power. A lock of six feet lift surmounts the rapids. The principal towns in this county are Oconto, Pensaukee, Bay settlement, Green Bay, Howard, Despere, Kewannee, Kakalin, and Perry. This county is the mother of many counties, and is

destined to a still further division, before its boundaries can be finally established. It embraces large tracts of excellent lands, and must eventually become a rich and populous portion of Wisconsin. Green Bay is a large branch or arm of lake Michigan, about one hundred miles long, and twenty wide, covering an area of two thousand square miles, or one million two hundred and eighty thousand square acres, and having an average depth of five hundred and fifty feet. At the southern extremity, it receives the Neenah and the Menomonee rivers. Another large and important stream enters it near the centre, on the west side. This river forms a part of the boundary between Wiskonsan and the upper Peninsula of Michigan.

To give the reader an accurate description of this river, we transcribe the following from Captain Cram's report. "It passes a large volume of water into Green Bay, at all seasons of the year; and yet is subject to very considerable variations in depth, owing to the frequent fluctuations of its principal tributaries, which are generally of considerable size. It is not navigable for craft heavier than canoes, on account of its rapids, shoals, and falls. There are no fewer than eight portages, varying in length from one-eighth to one and a half miles, where the loading and canoes have to be carried by the party. The ascent with canoes, containing not more than three hundred pounds, is a task of incessant toil and danger; and, under the most favorable circumstances, requires fourteen days to ascend from its mouth to the entrance of the Wesakota or Brule river. The time of descending the same passage, with canoes lightly loaded, is only four days.

Its banks, as well as its islands, from its mouth, as far up as the Big Quinnesee falls, are covered with large growths of white and yellow pine, which in process of time, will become very valuable. The bed of the river throughout is exceedingly rocky; and its banks, in many places, particularly at the falls and the larger rapids, are chiefly composed of rocks. The banks are generally so bold, that they are seldom overflowed. The valley of the Menomonee contains large tracts of good land, and is, in the main, much better than is generally supposed. The country adjoining the upper part of the Menomonee, for about thirty miles on either side, has an exceedingly desolate appearance. This part, which was once a large forest of pine timber, has been consumed by fire, as far as the eye can reach on either side. The prospect is one of a broken landscape of barren hills, here and there studded with pine charred stubs, with scarce a living tree. The soil of the hills is rocky and unfit for cultivation.

The following is a description of its principal falls and rapids: Within the burnt district there are two perpendicular falls about a mile apart, and nine feet in height. At the termination of that district, is the large Quinnesee falls. The portage at this place is one and a half miles. The total fall in this distance is one hundred and thirty-four feet, divided into several *chutes*, with intervening rapids. The prospect of these series of water falls is exceedingly grand. At every change of view new and varied beauties strike the eye; but the lower series of the falls are the most magnificent of all the cascades of the Menomonee. Here the river is seen rushing and foaming

through the resisting rocks, thundering along its course, with awful grandeur, until it finally leaps over a perpendicular precipice of forty feet into the boiling cauldron below. The next below these are the little Quinnesee falls, which are thirty-five feet, in an extent of two hundred and fifty. The breadth of the river along this fall is only eighty-five feet; the bed and banks of which are composed of slate rock. Its name is derived from what the natives mean for smoke or spray, which is seen continually ascending high in the air from the bottom of the furious torrent. The portage at this place is short, steep, and difficult. For some miles immediately below, the river is wide, in many places six hundred feet, dotted with small islands, bearing heavy growths of timber. The next is Sandy portage, a beautiful rapid, below the little Quinnesee, a mile in extent. It has no perpendicular fall. Sturgeon fall is the next below, and descends thirteen and three-fourths feet, in a distance of one thousand feet. Above these no sturgeon is found; but they collect in great numbers at the foot of the *chute*. The entire body of the river at this spot rushes through a straight gap in the rock not more than eighty feet wide. The summit of the rock through which the cleft has been made, is one hundred feet above the basin of the chute. The scenery here is very grand, and, from the abundance of sturgeon found at the foot of the rapids, is frequently visited by the Indians. Quinnesee rapids are next below, and run very swift. The portage at this place requires an hour to pass it. Pemence or Elbow falls follow next. They are so called from a crook in the river below. The descent

here about nine feet in a distance of eight hundred and thirty-three feet, exclusive of a short rapid immediately above the principal *chute*. The width of the river at the falls is fifty feet. White and Grand rapids follow next in order. The Menomonee rapids are next to the lake, and are difficult of ascent or descent in canoes. A saw mill is in operation at this place. Considerable business is done here, as a trading post.

The town of Green Bay is situated at the mouth of the Neenah, which empties into the bay from which the town derives its name. It is the oldest settlement in the west. It commenced about three years after the founding of Philadelphia; and was visited by the venerable Father Hennepin, a pious and zealous catholic missionary, on his memorable tour of exploration through the western wilds, towards the close of the seventeenth century. It owes its origin to that spirit of enterprise for which the French voyagers and missionaries were peculiarly distinguished. It formed, originally, one of a chain of military posts, extending to the mouth of the Mississippi, by which the French sought to unite their northern and southern possessions in America, and confine the English colonists to the east of the Alleghanies. For more than a century the business of the town consisted in trading with the Indians, who, at stated seasons, repaired thither in great numbers to find a market for their peltries and furs. For the last ten years, it has been rising rapidly in commercial importance, and now comprises a population of some two thousand souls. Few places in the west are more eligibly situated, either for external commerce or a lucrative trade with the interior.

At the head of a large and beautiful bay, which communicates directly with the great lakes which lie upon the east and south, and at the mouth of a navigable river, which extends through the heart of a country rich in natural wealth, it must continually rise in importance, and ultimately become a place of very extensive trade and commerce. An interesting feature of this town, and one which deserves to be mentioned in connexion with its business advantages, is the peculiar beauty of the site on which it stands, and of the surrounding scenery. Green Bay comprises the flourishing villages of Navarino and Astor—the former, the older part of the town, situated at the mouth of the river, and the latter, the new and beautiful village, laid out in 1836, about half a mile above—both of which are included in one borough, and generally distinguished as the north and south wards. The upper part of the town or village of Astor fronts upon the Neenah river, and overlooks a section of country which presents alternately cultivated farms and elegant cottages, indicating alike the presence of wealth, taste, and refinement. The land on which Astor stands, was purchased in 1836 of Mr. Gregnon, a highly respectable Indian trader, who had been in possession for nearly thirty years, and whose family name is identified with the history of the town. The original purchase was made by John Jacob Astor and others, through the Honorable James Duane Doty.

Green Bay possesses, probably, a larger number of fine buildings than any other town in Wiskonsan of its size. The Astor House is a superb edifice, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river,—and is equal to any

hotel west of Buffalo. There is an extensive and well-built ware house, which would do credit to any of our eastern cities. It is built upon a substantial wharf, which extends sufficiently far into the river to enable vessels and steamboats of the largest class to come along side and discharge cargo. There are several private residences here which would be conspicuous, both for taste and beauty, in any of the villages in the eastern states. At the head of the bay, upon a slight eminence, which commands a delightful view of the town and harbor, is Fort Howard, a military post. Six miles beyond Astor, on the Neenah river, is the flourishing town of Depore, with its great hydraulic power. The country around is as yet but thinly settled. The soil, however, is good, well watered, and densely covered with timber in many places. The prairie and timber lands are so interspersed, that farmers, desirous of a portion of each, can be accommodated. The climate is salubrious, and no part of the west has been more blessed with health.

When the soil shall yield to the harrow and the cradle; when the settlement shall multiply in the interior, and the vacant lands be converted into wheat fields; then Green Bay will become the seat of active and extensive commerce, and the fertile regions which surround it will be tributary to its growth and continually swell the tide of its prosperity. There are already five or six sail vessels, besides one steamboat, owned at this place.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wiskonsan rivers, and connect them by means of a canal at the Portage, so that an uninter-

rupted water communication may be opened for steam boats from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien. The completion of these improvements, which are already commenced—under circumstances which give assurance of their early accomplishment—will promote the settlement of the rich valley of the Neenah and the beautiful country around the Winnebago lakes, and secure to the bay a valuable portion of the trade of the lead mines, as well as multiply the benefits of reciprocal intercourse between the extreme east and and the bountiful and almost boundless regions of the upper Mississippi. The opportunities for an early emigration to this country at the present time, is peculiarly favorable. Those who have already taken advantage of them, are far from having anything to regret. There are no complaints made of the country, because there is no occasion for dissatisfaction. Nothing is heard but praises of the productive soil, the beautiful prairies, the enchanting scenery, and the fine air and healthful climate,—the natural expressions of a happy and contented people.

In this territory every thing wears the appearance of active business and improvement. Enterprise is the order of the day. A new comer, who has been accustomed to the dull monotony of eastern towns, receives new vigor. He finds himself in a new and prosperous country, already far advanced in improvement, with endless opportunities for farther development. Here are favorable encouragements for procuring a competency, at least, if not extensive wealth. No country possesses greater facilities for the accumulation of property, by industry. Farming is the

most important and natural business of the territory: commerce follows in the wake of agriculture, as the shadow does the substance.

Those who design to emigrate to this territory will probably never find a more favorable period than the present. There are now abundance of lands, as rich and productive as any in the whole west, which may be obtained at the government price. In a few years, at the rapid rate at which this territory is settling, the most desirable of these lands will be taken up, and the improved farms be greatly enhanced in value. The cost of securing an eligible location for agricultural purposes, will, unquestionably, be much greater in a few years than at present. Farmers, at the east, who have come to the resolution to make Wiskonsan their future residence, but who are waiting to dispose of their possessions for a few dollars more than they can at present obtain, should bear in mind, that they will be likely to lose more by the delay than they will gain, even should they realize a few dollars more on the sale of their property, by deferring the time. In the matter of improvement, and the development of its resources, the territory is by no means stationary. Here every thing is progressive, and change after change, in quick succession, marks the aspect of the country. Those who arrive early, grow up with the country, and identify their interests with its advancement, and will be more likely to reap advantages, than those who come after the country is filled up. In every new country, possessing reasonable natural resources, advances in real estate may always be looked for. Those who are among the first perma-

nent settlers, are often, in a few years, from a small beginning, placed in affluent circumstances, from the advantage of having made an early location. The great body of the farming population at the east entertain erroneous ideas, with regard to the facilities of trade and the advantages for marketing the surplus productions of the west. A new Englander, is rather inclined to believe that a country like Wiskonsan, at a distance of some fifteen hundred miles from the sea board, is shut out from the general business of the world. Such, however, is by no means the case. The towns situated on the shores of lake Michigan have a position in the commercial world, which is at once commanding and important. Milwaukie, Racine, and Southport, are but seven or eight days distant from New York and Boston. Fresh goods received at New York, by a British steam ship from Liverpool, make their way to either of these places, within a less space of time than is required to transport goods to some of the interior counties in the state of New York.

It is common for the inhabitants of the Eastern states to suppose that merchandise and the common luxuries of life can be afforded only at exhorbitant prices in Wiskonsan. This, too, is an erroneous idea. The cost of transporting merchandise from Boston or New York, to the eastern shore of lake Michigan, is actually less than from Boston or New York, to many of the interior counties of New England and the middle States. Emigrants, therefore, need labor under no apprehension, that in coming to Wiskonsan, they will be obliged to forego all the advantages which the

facilities of commerce confer. In these remarks, we have only spoken of the commercial advantages of eastern Wiskonsan. The western portion of the territory has been well provided for by nature. By means of the father of waters, the Mississippi, the rich products of the soil are conveyed to the shore of the Atlantic, and in return, whatever contributes to the necessities or comforts of the people, are brought by this great channel of communication. While such are the natural advantages of Wiskonsan, is any young man in the eastern states wise, who, with a moderate capital, purchases a farm at the east, at from $20 to $40 per acre, while land is so abundant and cheap in the west. The labor of conducting a farm here, is far less than in New England. How many at the east are toiling hard to gain a subsistence from unproductive soils, among rocks, hills, and dells, who, were they to apply the same amount of industry here, would find the earth far less stubborn in yielding the necessaries of life, and the fruits of their toil more abundantly rewarded.

We add the following statements in relation to printing and manufacturing in Wiskonsan. There are in the territory, at present, sixteen printing offices, from which sixteen weekly and one daily newspapers are issued. Eight of these, including the daily, are Whig in politics. Of the other nine, six are Democratic, two neutral, and one abolitionist.

The Whig papers are The Milwaukie Sentinel, daily and weekly; The Southport American; The Madison Express; The Wiskonsan Republican; The Janesville Gazette; The Green Bay Republican, and

the Western Star. The weekly Sentinel was the first paper established in the territory.

The Democratic papers are The Milwaukie Courier; The Southport Telegraph; The Racine Advocate; The Wiskonsan Argus; The Mineral Point Democrat; The Wiskonsan Banner, (German.) Of these latter six, the Courier, we believe, has been the longest in existence. The two neutral papers are The Wiskonsan Herald, at Lancaster, and The Independent American, at Platteville. The abolition paper is the American Freeman, at Prairieville. Another paper, it is understood, is about to be established at Sheboygan.

The capital now invested in the newspaper and printing business of this territory, cannot fall much short of $25,000, (including first cost of materials, stock, &c.) while the business transacted by those offices, in the aggregate will probably range at about $40,000 per annum.

The following, in regard to Woolen manufacturing, we think may be relied upon as correct :

At Milwaukie there is one set of machinery, which manufactures $15,000 worth per annum; also one set for carding rolls, doing a business of $8,000. At Waterford, machinery for manufacturing and roll-carding, turning out $23,000 worth of work. At Burlington, manufacturing and roll-carding $23,000. At Prairieville, roll-carding, $8,000 worth; Waterloo, do. $8.000; Beloit, two set for do. $16.000; Lyonsville, one set for do. $8,000; Roscoe, one set for do. $8,000.

APPENDIX.

LAKE SURVEYS.

The gentleman who has placed the following tables in our hands, is a professional man, and is well acquainted with their value and importance. In speaking of them he says: "The following positions are taken from the British Admiralty charts. The surveys were made under the direction of Capt. H. W. Bayfield, R. N. It is thought they will be useful to the navigators of the lakes in showing bearings and distances. There are no copies of the charts save this, I believe, in the United States, and they can only be procured in England. The information will be valuable to those engaged in the navigation of the lakes, as there are no charts of them except those published by the British Admiralty.

	Latitudes.			Longitudes.			Compass Variations		
Buffalo, N. Y. - -	42d	53m	05s	78d	58m	15s	1d	28m	E
Erie, Pa. - -	42	09	00	80	08		1	30	"
Entrance of Grand River, O.	41	45		81	21				
" Chagrin " O.	41	41		81	31				
Cleveland, O. - -	41	29	45	81	46	15			
Entrance of Black River, O.	41	29	15	82	15				
" Vermillion river O.	41	25	45	82	28	30			
" Huron river, O.	41	24		82	40		3	10	"
Light House, Peninsula of of Sandusky, -	41	32	30	82	49				
South Point of Turtle Island, at the entrance of Maumee Bay, - - -	41	45	25	83	30		3	40	"
Middle Sister, (island,)	41	51	30	83	07				
Bar Point, C. W. -	42	06	15	83	13	15			
Amherstburgh, C. W. -	42	06		83	13				
Detroit, Michigan, -	42	20	12	83	10	30	3	10	"
Windmill Point entrance of Lake St. Clair, -	42	21	57	83	05	17	3	10	"

	Latitudes.			Longitudes.			Compass Variations.		
Fort Gratiot entrance of lake Huron, - -	43			82	35	36	3	56	"
Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo,	42	53	50	78	69		1	28	"
Entrance of Grand River, C. W.	42	51		79	40				
Point Selkirk, (Mohawk Bay,)	42	51		79	34		1	90	"
Long Point, C. W. -	42	33	30	80	07	30	1	30	"
Kettle Creek, " -	42	39	30	81	18				
Point Talbot, " -	42	36	15	81	29				
Point aux Pins, " -	42	15	45	81	57				
The S. end of the shoal off Point Pelee, -	41	52		82	38				
The N end of Point Pelee island,	41	50		82	45	30			
Middle Island, - -	41	42		82	48				
The S W point of Cunningham's Island, -	41	35		82	48				
The S point of the Bass Islands,	41	38	20	82	57	30	3	20	"
Middle Sister, - -	41	51	30	83	07		3	27	"
Fort Niagara, (Lake Ontario,)	43	15	20	79	08	20	0	40	"

LAKE HURON.

The reef off Point aux Barques,	44	05		83	07				
Grand Traverse Island, (Saginaw Bay - -	44	02		83	40		3		"
The entrance of Saginaw river,	43	39		84	04				
Point au Sable, -	44	20		83	34				
Highlands to the north of Point au Sable, -	44	38		83	31				
Entrance of Thunder river,	45	04		83	40				
The S point of the Thunder Bay islands light house,	45	02		83	25				
Middle Island, - -	45	12		83	33		3		"
Point Edward, opposite Fort Gratiot, - -	43			82	35		3	56	"
Chantry Island, C. W.	44	29		81	32				
Chief's Point, "	44	42		81	26				
Point Wingfield, "	45	15		81	25				
Pentanguishine, British Naval Post, - -	44	48		80	03				
The lime stone Island,	45	23		80	39				

	Latitudes.	Longitudes.	Compass Variations.
Byng Inlet, - -	45 45	80 44	
The Bastard Islands, -	45 53	81 02	

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Fort Brady, Sault de St. Marie,	46 30	84 34	
White Fish Point, -	46 47	85 09	4 50 "
Entrance of Grand Marais river,	46 41	86 09	
Les Portable, (Arched rocks,)	46 33	86 38	
The N end of Grand Island,	46 34	86 49	
The entrance of Chocolate river,	46 30	87 30	
Granite Point, - -	46 36	87 32	
Point Abbaye, S point of Keewatwona Bay, -	46 58	88 17	7
The American fur Co's post S side Keewaiwona Bay,	46 47	88 37	7 20 "
Manitou Island off the N E point of Point Keewaiwona,	47 25	87 44	
Copperas Harbor, on the N side of Point Keewaiwona,	47 28	88 02	
The N end of the Portage, across Point Keewaiwona,	47 14	88 49	
The entrance of Ontonagon river, - - -	46 52	89 31	
The Batteaux rocks off the N E end of Isle Royal,	48 16	88 18	
The N E point of Isle Royal,	48 12	88 38	
The S W point of Isle Royal,	47 50	89 24	
The entrance of Iron river,	46 50	89 45	9 15 "
" " Montreal river,	46 33	90 36	9 52 "
Fond du Lac, - -	46 42	92 12	11 20 "
The N end of Isle Parisien,	46 43	84 57	
The N pt. of the Sandy Islands,	46 52	84 53	
Montreal Island, -	47 19	84 58	
The S point of Caribon Island,	47 19	86 05	
Mamainse, C. W.	47 02	85	
Cape Gargantua, "	47 37	85 17	
Michipicotan river, "	47 56	85 05	

	Latitudes.	Longitudes.	Compass Variations.
The E pt. of Michipicotan island,	47 45	85 49	
" W " " "	47 45	86 12	
Otter Head, - -	48 05	86 22	5 30 "
The Pic River, - -	48 35	86 29	4 30 "
The S pt. of the Slate Islands,	48 37	87 11	7 42 "
Cape Thunder, - -	48 19	89 10	
Fort William, - -	48 24	89 28	

COURSES AND DISTANCES ON LAKE ERIE.

The same gentleman says: 'I have also enclosed some courses and distances from the principal ports on Lake Erie. They will show that the distances have been much overrated. It is to be observed that the courses herewith given, are the true courses. The survey was made by order of the British government in 1817—18. The variations of the compass at the date of the survey was 1 deg. 28 min. east at Buffalo, and increasing to the western end of the lake to three deg. and twenty-seven min. east.'

	Courses.	Nautical miles 6120 feet.	Statute miles 5280 feet.
From Erie to Buffalo,	NE ½ E	69	80
" Grand River, O.	SW by W ½ W	59½	68
" Black River, O.	SW by W ¾ W	111½	129
" Peninsula of Sandusky,	WSW ½ W	124½	144
" Middle Island,	WSW ¾ W	121	140
" Point Pelee,	W ¾ S	111½	129
" Long Point, C. W.	N ¼ E	23½	27
From Buffalo to Grand River, O.	SW by W ¼ W	125	145
" Black River, O.	SW by W ½ W	179	207
" Peninsula of Sandusky,	SW by W ¾ W	190	220
" Middle Island,	WSW	184	213
" Point Pelee, C. W.	WSW ¼ W	174	201
" Long Point, "	WSW ¼ W	56½	65
From Cleveland to the Peninsula of Sandusky,	W ½ N	46	53
From Cleveland to Middle Island,	WNW ¾ W	48	55
" Detroit River via Pt. Pelee Channel,	NW by W ½ W	72½	84
" Point aux Pins, C. W.	N ¾ W	46	53
" Point Talbot, "	N by E	68	78
" Kettle Creek, "	N by E ½ E	74	86

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN WISKONSAN.

Showing what Counties they are in, and their distance from Madison, the seat of government.

	Miles from Madison.
Aurora, Racine Co.	110
Aztalan, Jefferson Co.	30
Belmont, Iowa Co.	64
Baumont, or Blue Mounds	
Beloit, Rock	55
Butts des Morts, Winnebago	
Bristol, Racine	99
Bridgeport, Brown	143
Bigfoot, Walworth	70
Calumetville, Calumet	102
Cassville, Grant	126
Cold Spring, Jefferson	45
Cottage Grove, Dane	7
Darien, Walworth	55
Delafield, Milwaukie,	50
Delavan, Walworth	64
Depere, Brown	153
Diamond Grove, Iowa	57
Dodgeville, Iowa	44
Duck Creek, Brown	167
Elkhorn, Walworth	68
Elk Grove, Iowa	71
English Prairie, Grant	87
Exitor, Green	25
Fairfield, Walworth	66
Fairplay, Grant	102
Falls of St. Croix, St. Croix	100
Fitchburg, Dane	12
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	43
Fort Winnebago, Portage	40
Franklin, Walworth	75
Grand Rapids, Portage	90
Gratiot's Grove	85
Green Bay, Brown	158
Greenfield. Milwaukie	92
Hazel Green, Grant	83
Heart Prairie, or Lagrange, Walworth	60
Helena, Iowa	59
Hurricane, Grant	107
Ives' Grove, Racine	121
Jamestown, Grant	108
Janesville, Rock	41
Jefferson, Jefferson	36
Johnstown, Rock	53
Kaposia, St. Croix	
Kakalim, Brown	148
Kewaunee, Milwaukie	73
Koshkonong, Jefferson	48
Lake St. Croix, Crawford	260
Lakeville, Racine	90
Little Chute, Brown	130
Limestone. Washington	65
Lyonsdale, Walworth	70
Littleton, Jefferson	34
Lancaster, Grant	96
Madison, Dane	
Manchester, Calumet	108
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	178
Menomonee Falls, Milwaukie	90
Mequon, Washington	97
Milton. Rock	49
Milwaukie, Milwaukie	83
Mineral Point, Iowa	52
Mishwaukee. Brown	138
Monroe, Green	81
Mount Pleasant, Racine	106
Muskego, Milwaukie	79
Mukwanego, Milwaukie	79
New Berlin, Milwaukie	91
Oak Creek, Milwaukie	93
Oshkosh, Winnebago	118
Paris, Grant	116
Patch Grove, Grant	110
Pequot, Calumet	114
Platteville, Grant	78
Pleasant Prairie, Racine	106
Plover Portage, Portage	110

Potosi, Grant.....112
Prairie du Chien, Crawford...125
Prairie la Cross, Crawford....185
Prairie du Sauk, Sauk..... 30
Prairieville, Milwaukie..... 65
Racine, Racine..... 112
Ridgway, or Porter's Grove, Iowa..... 35
Rochester, Racine..... 87
Round Prairie, Walworth.... 64
St. Marie's, Milwaukie.....
Salem, Racine 90
Salona, Racine.....117
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan..146
Southport, Racine.... 120
Stockbridge, Calumet..... ..121
Savannah, Iowa
Sinsiniwa, Grant.....
Sugar Creek, Walworth..... 65
Summit, Milwaukie 50
Taycheda, Fond du Lac ... 92
Troy, Walworth..... 73
Union, Rock..... 20
Union Centre, Jefferson..... 43
Vernon, Milwaukie 84
Warren, Rock..... 30
Watertown, Jefferson 39
Waupun, Fond du Lac..... 80
Waushara, or Fox Lake, Dodge 62
White Oak Springs, Iowa.... 98
Whitewater, Walworth..... 91
Willow Springs, Iowa... 62
Wiota, Iowa.....
Wingville, Grant... 67
Yorkville, Racine..... 96

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS

FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF MILWAUKIE, W. T.

Acer rubrum, Red maple,
saccharinum, Sugar maple,
Achillea millefolium, Milfoil,
Acorus calumus, Sweet flag,
Actæ alba, White cohosh,
Adiantum pedatum, Maiden hair,
Agrimonia Eupatoria, Agrimony,
Allium Canadense, Meadow garlic
Alnus serrulata, Alder,
Ambrosia trifida, Bitter weed,
Amorpha canescens, Lead plant,
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Creeper,
Amphicarpa monoica, Wild bean,
Andropogon nutans, Beard's grass
Anemone Virginiana, Wind flower
aconitifolia,
nemorosa, Low anemone,
thalyctroides, Rue anemone,
Anthemis cotula, May weed,
Apios tuberosa, Indian potatoe,
Apocynum androsæmifolium, Dog bane,
Aquilegia Canadensis, Wild columbine,
Arabis lævigata,
Canadensis, sickle pod,
rhomboidea, Spring cress,
hirsuta,
Aralia racemosa, Spikenard,
nudicaulis, Wild sarsaparilla
Arbutus uva-ursi, Bear berry,
Arctium lappa, Burr dock,
Arenaria lateriflora,
Aronia arbutifolia, Red choke berry
botryaphyum, June berry,
Arum tryphyllum, Indian turnip,
Asarum Canadense, False colt foot,
Asclepias Syriaca, Milk weed,
obtusifolia,
phytolaccoides,
incarnata,
tuberosa, Butterfly weed
Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus,
Aspidium bulbosum,
asplenoides,
angustum,
Asplenium angustifolium,
thelypteroides,
Aster amygdalinus,
Nova-Angliæ,
macrophyllus,
puniceus,
Novi-Belgii,
Shortii,
Baptisia alba, Prairie indigo,
Batschia canescens, Puccoon,
Betula papyracea, Canoe birch.
pumila, Dwarf birch,
Bidens chrysanthemoides, Beggar ticks,
frondosa, Burr marygold,
Blitum capitatum, Indian strawberry,
Botrychium Virginicum, Rattle snake fera,
Bromus ciliatus,
Cacalia lanceolata,
Calamagrostis Canadensis,
Calla palustris, Water arum,
Caltha palustris, American cowslip,

Campanula rotundifolia, Hair bell,
Americana,
erinoides, Prickly bell flower,
Capsella bursa-pastoris, Shepard's purse,
Cardamine Pennsylvanica,
Carex rosea,
disperma,
Deweyana,
straminea,
aurea,
acuta.
polytrichoides,
Buxbaumii,
gracillima,
varia,
stipata,
granularis,
bullata,
pellita,
lacustris,
Carpinus Americana, Blue beech,
Carya alba, Shag bark hickory,
sulcata, Shell bark hickory,
Caulophyllum thalyctroides, False cohosh,
Ceanothus Americana, New Jersey tea,
Chelone glabra, Snake head,
Chenopodium rhombifolium,
Circæ lutetiana, Enchanter's night-shade,
alpina,
Cistus Canadensis, Rock rose,
Claytonia Virginica, Spring beauty.
Clematis Virginica, Virgin's bower,
Cnicus discolor.
Collinsia verna,
Comarum palustre, Marsh five finger,
Convolvulus repens, Field blind weed,
spithameus, Dwarf morning glory,
Coptis trifolinta, Gold thread,
Coreopsis palmata,
Cornus Canadensis, Low dogwood
paniculata, Bush dogwood,
Corydalis Canadensis,
Corylus Americana, Hazle nut,
Cucubalus stellatus,
Cupressus thyoides, White cedar,
Cuscuta Americana, Love vine,
Cypripedium pubescens, Ladies' slipper,
spectabile Moccasin flower,
acaule, Low ladies' slipper,
Datura stramonium, Jamestown weed,
Dentaria laciniata,
Dicranum coparium, Moss,
undulatum,
Dicksonia pilosiusulea,
Diervilla Canadensis, Bush honey suckle,
Dioscorea villosa, Yam root,
Dirca palustris, Leatherwood,
Dodecatheon integrifolium, Shooting star,
Dracæna borealis, Wild lily of the valley,
Dracocephalum Virginianum, dragon head,
Drosea rotundifolia, Sun dew,
Elymus Canadensis,
hystrix,
Epilobium spicatum, Willow herb
lineare,
palustre,
Epiphegus Virginianus, Beech drop,
Equisetum arvense, Horse tail,
hyemale, Scouring rush
palustre,
Erigenia bulbosa,
Erigeron bellidifolium, Robert's plantain,
purpureum,
strigosum,
Canadense, Flea bane,
Erythronium Americanum, Adder's tongue,
albidum,
Euchroma coccinea, Painted cup,
Eupatorium purpureum, Trumpet weed,
verticillatum, Joe

Eupatorium Pye's weed,
perfoliatem, Thorough wort,
aromaticum,
Euphorbia corollata,
Fagus ferruginea, Red beech,
sylvatica, White beech,
Festuca nutans,
Flœrkea uliginosa, False mermaid
Fragaria Virginiana, Wlld strawberry,
Fraxinus sambucifolia, Black ash,
acuminata, White ash,
Galium trifidum, Bed straw,
Galium trifidum, Bed straw,
asprellum, Rough bed straw,
aparine, Goose grass,
Galium triflorum,
boreale,
Gaultheria procumbens, Winter green,
Gentiana saponaria, Soap gentian
quinquefolia,
crinita, Fringed gentian,
Geranium maculatum, Crane's bill
Carolinianum,
Gerardia tenuifolia,
Genum strictum, Avens,
Virginianum,
Gnaphalium Americanum,
Habenaria ciliaris, Orchis,
Huronensis,
fimbriata,
Hamamelis Virginica, Witch hazle,
Hedysarum Canadense, Bush trefoil,
acuminatum,
Helenium autumnale, False sunflower,
altissimus,
Heliopsis lævis, Ox eye,
Hepatica acutiloba, Liverwort,
Heracleum lanatum, Cow parsnip
Heuchera Americana, Alum root,
Hieracium Kalmii,
Hippophæ Canadensis, Sea buck thorn,
Hordium jubatum Squirrel tail grass,
Hydrastis Canadensis, Orange root,
Hydrophyllum Virginicum, Burr flower,
Hypnum splendens, Moss,
triquetrum,
Hypoxis erecta, Star grass,
Hyssopus scrophularifolius,
Ictodes fœtida, Skunk cabbage,
Impatiens fulva, Jewel weed,
Iris versicolor, Blue flag,
lacustris,
Isopyrum thalyctroides,
Jeffersonia diphylla, Twin leaf,
Juglans nigra, Black walnut,
cinerea, Butternut,
Juncus tenuis,
polycephalus,
Juniperus communis, Juniper,
Virginiana, Red cedar,
Kœleria nitida,
Krigia amplexicaulis,
Lathyrus myrtifolius,
maritimus, Beach pea,
albidus, Wild pea,
Leontodon taraxacum, Dandelion,
Lepidium Virginicum, Wild pepper grass,
Leptandria Virginica, Culver's physic,
Liatris squarrosa,
Lillium Philadelphicum, Red lily,
Canadense, Nodding lily,
Limnetis cynosaurides, Salt grass,
Linnæa borealis, Twin flower,
Lobelia cardinalis, Cardinal flower
siphilitica,
inflata, Indian tobacco,
Claytoniana,
Lonicera paryiflora, Honey suckle
Lupinus decumbens, Wild lupine,
Luzula campestris,
Lycopodium apodium,
lucidulum, Ground pine,
Lycopus Virginicus, Bugle weed,
Lysimachia quadrifolia,
ciliata, Money wort,
revoluta.
Lythrum hyssopifolium, Grass poley,

Majanthemum bifolium,
Marchantia polymorpha, Brook liverwort,
Melampyrum Americanum, Cow wheat,
Mentha borealis, Mint,
Menyanthus trifoliata, Buck bean
Milium effusum, Millet,
Mimulus ringens, Monkey flower,
Mitchella repens, Patridge berry,
Mitella diphylla, Currant leaf,
cordifolia,
Mollugo virticillata, Carpet weed,
Momordica echinata Prickly cucumber,
Monarda didyma, Wild balm,
Monotropa uniflora Indian pipe,
Mytiophyllum verticillatum Water milfoil,
Neottia cernua, Ladies' tresses,
Nuphar advena, Yellow water lily
Nymphæa odorata, White pond lily,
Œnothera biennis, Scabish,
Orchis spectabilis, Gay orchis,
Oryzopsis asperifolia, Mountain rice,
Osmunda interrupta,
Ostrya Virginica, Iron wood,
Oxalis stricta, Wood sorrel,
Panax trifolia, Ground nut,
Panicum crus-galli, Barn grass,
Panicum latifolium,
scoparium,
nitidam, Panic grass,
capillare,
Parnassia Americana,
Pastinaca ativa, Parsnip,
Pedicularis Canadensis, Louse wort,
Penisetum glaucum, Fox tail panic grass,
Penthorum sedoides, Virginian orpine,
Pentstemon pubescens, Beard's tongue,
Petalostemon candidum,
Phlox aristata,
divaricata,
Phryma leptestachya, Lop seed,
Physalis viscosa, Ground cherry,
Pinus strobus, White pine,
pendula, Tamarack,
Plantago major, Plantain,
cordata, Water plantain,
Platinus occidentalis, Sycamore,
Poa pratensis, Spear grass,
trivialis, Pasture grass,
serotina,
nervata,
Podophyllum peltatum, May apple
Polemonium reptans,
Polygala Senega, Seneca snake root.
Polygonatum multiflorum, Solomon's seal,
Polygonum avieulare, Knot grass,
persicaria,
coccineum, Lake knot weed,
Polymna Canadensis, White leaf cup,
Populus tremuloides, White poplar
Potamogeton nutans Pond weed,
Potentilla Canadensis, Five finger,
nirsata,
ansera, Tansey cinquefoil,
Prenanthes alba, White lettuce,
Prinos verticillatus, Winter berry,
Prunella vulgaris, Heal all,
Prunus Nirginiana, Wild Cherry,
serotina, Choke cherry,
Americana, Plum,
Ptelia trifoliato,
Pteris aqualina, Break,
atropurpurea, Rock break,
Pycnanthemum, Virginianum, Thyme,
Pyrola r tundifolia, Shin leaf,
Pyrus cordnaria, Crab apple,
Quercus rubra, Red oak,
tinctoria, Black oak,
macrocarpa, Burr oak,
alba, White oak,
Ranunculus abortivus,
hirsutus, Butter cup,
rhomboidens,
recurvatus,
fluviatilis,
multifidus,
Rhus galbra, Sumach,

Rhus ve nix, Poison vine,
Ribes floridum, Wild black currant
lacustris, Goose berry,
Rosa parviflora, Wild rose,
Rubus ideus, Raspberry,
strigosus, Red raspberry,
villosus, Black berry,
trivialis, Dew berry,
Rudbeckia hirta,
laciniata, Cone flower,
pinnata,
Sagittaria sagitifolia, Arrow head,
Salix conifera, Cone gall willow,
Sambucus Canadensis, Elder,
Sanguinaria do. Blood root,
Sanicula Marylandica, Sanicle,
Saxifraga Pennsylvanica, Water saxifrage,
Scirpus tendis,
lineatus,
Scrophularia Marylandica, Fig wort,
Scutellaria lateriflora, Mad dog scull cap,
Scutellaria parvula,
cordifolia,
galericulata, Scull cap,
Senecio aureus, Rag wort,
Silene antirrhina, Sleepy cat fly,
Silphium gumni erum,
terebinthenaceum, Prairie dock,
connatum,
Sinapis nigra, Mustard,
Sisymbrium canescens,
Sisyrinchium anceps, Blue eyed grass,
Sisyrinchium Bermudianum,
Sium latifolium, Water parsnip,
Smilacina stellato,
trifoliata,
racemosa, Spiked Solmon's seal,
Smilax peduncularis, Jacob's ladder,
Solanum nigrum, Deadly night shade,
Solidago Canadensis, Golden rod,
lanceolata,
latifolia,
axillaris,
Solidigo rigida,
Riddellii,
Sphagnum acutifolium, Peat moss,
latifolium,
Spiræa salicifolia, Meadow sweet,
apulifolia, Nine bark,
Stachys sylvatica,
Stellaria palustris, Stitch wort,
Stipa juncea,
Symphoria racemosa, Snow berry,
Taxus Canadensis, Dwarf vew,
Teucrium Canadense, Germander,
Thalyctrum dioicum, Meadow rue,
revolutum,
Tilia glabra, Brss wood,
Tofieldia glutinosa,
Tradescantia Virginica, Spider wort,
Trichodium laxiflorum,
Trientalis Americana, Chick winter green,
Trillium erectum, Birth wort,
nivale,
Triosteum perfoliatum, Horse ginseng,
augustifolium,
Typha latifolia, Cat tail,
Ulmus Americana, Elm,
fulva, Slippery elm,
Uraspermum Claytoni, Sweet cicily.
hirsutum,
Urtica dioica, Nettle,
Urtica Canadensis,
Utricularia ceratrophylla, Hooded milfoil,
Uvularia grandiflora,
Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum, Whortleberry,
Verbena hastata, Vervain,
Veronica anagalis, Brook pimpernel,
peregrina, Purslane speedwell,
Viburnum prunicifolium, Black hawe,
dentatum, Arrow wood,
pubescens,
acerifolium, Dockmackie,
oxycoccus, High cran-

berry,
Vicia Americana,
cracca, Tufted vetch,
Viola cucullata, Blue violet,
palmata,
blanda,
Muhlenbergiana,
pubescens, Yellow violet,
Vitis vulpina, Frost grape,
Xanthoxylum fraxineum, Prickly ash,
Xylosteum ciliatum, Fly honeysuckle,
Zizania aquatica, Wild rice,
Zizia aurea, Alexanders,
integerrima,

SUPPLEMENT.

Acer spicatum, Mountain maple.
Agrostis tenuiflora.
Alisma plantago, Water plantain.
Allium cernuum.
tricoccum.
Alopecurus geniculatus.
Ambrosia eleator, Hog weed.
Andropogon scoparius.
furcatus.
Anemone patens.
Arabis lyrata.
Archangelica atropurpurea.
Arenaria stricta.
Aster ledifolius.
sericeus.
laevis.
cordifolius.
corymbosum.
Astragalus Canadensis, Milk vetch.
Betula grandulosa, Scrub birch.
Bromus purgans.
Cacalia atriplicifolia.
Cardamine pratensis.
Carex retoflexa.
stellulata.
alba.
hystriciana.
limosa.
Carex pseudo-syperus.
Celastris scandens, False bittersweet.
Chrysopsis alba.
Cicuta msculata.
bulbifera.
Cinna arundinacea.
Cnicus muticus,
Conioselinum Canadense.
Corydalis cucullaria, Colic weed.
Crataegus coccinea.
punctata, Thorn apple.
Cryptotaena Canadensis.
Cyperus diandrus.
Cynoglossum Virginicum.
Cypripedium candidum, White ladies slipper.
Danthonia spicata.
Elymus Virginicus Wild rye.
Equisetum limosum.
uliginosum.
Eriophorum polystachyon, Cotton grass.
Eryngium aquaticum, Rattle snake master.
Euchroma grandiflora.
Euonymus atropurpurepus, Sindle tree.
Galium tinctorium.
lanceolatum.
Geum rivale.
triflorum.
Glycera fluitans.
Gnaphalium polycephalum.
Goodyera pubescens.
Gymnandra Houghtoniana.
Gyroma Virginica.
Habenaria bracteata.
Hieraceum Gronovii.
Hierochloa borealis, Seneca grass
Humulus lupulus, Hop.
Hypericum corymbosum.
Inpatiens pallida.

Kœleria truncata.
Lactuca elongata, Wild lettuce.
Lathyrus venosus.
Leersia Virginica.
oryzoides, Rice grass.
Lemna minor, Duck's meet.
trisulca.
Lespedeza capitata.
Liatris scariosa.
spicata.
Lonicera flava.
Lupinus perennis, Wild lupine.
Luzula pilosa.
Lycopodium complanatum.
Lysimachia thyrsiflora.
Muhlenbergia erecta.
Nasturtium hispidum.
Neottia gracilis.
Nepeta cataria, Cat nip.
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive fern.
Orobanche Americana.
Osmunda cinnamonea.
Oxycoccus macrocarpus, Cranberry.
Parietaria Pennsylvanica.
Petalostemon violaceum.
Phacca neglecta.
Piptaterum racemosum.
Platanthera orbiculata.
Polygala perpurea.
Polygonum punctatum, Smart weed.
Virginianum.
amphibicum.
convolvulus.
Polypogon racemosum.
Polytrichum commune.
Populus grandidentata.
Potamogon gramineum.
zosterifolium.
Potentilla Norwegica.
arguta.
Psoralia onobrychis.
Pyrola secunda.
Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus.
repens.
fascicularis.
Rhamnus alnifolius.
Rhus typhina.
toxicodendron.
Ribes rubrum, Wild Red Currant
oxycanthoides, Smoothe gooseberry.
Rochella lappula.
Rubus triflorus.
Rumex crispus, Dock.
Britannicus.
acetocellus, Sorrel.
Scirpus triqueter.
lacustris.
atrovirens.
capitatus.
Silene Pennsylvanica.
Smilax herbacea.
Solidago gigantea.
Sparganium ramosum.
Streptopus roseus.
Thaspium cordatum.
Thesium umbellatum.
Trillium pendulum.
Trisetum purpurascens.
Triticum pauciflorum, Wild whaet
Troxymon cuspidatum.
Udora Canadensis Ditch moss.
Urtica pumila.
Vaccinium resinosum, Black whortle berry.
Valeriana Samplesii.
Vallisneria spiralis, Tape grass.
Verbascum thapsis, Mullein.
Verbena urticifolia.
Veronica scutellata.
Xanthium strumarium, Clott bur.

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History of Wiskonsan, from its first discovery to the present period.

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